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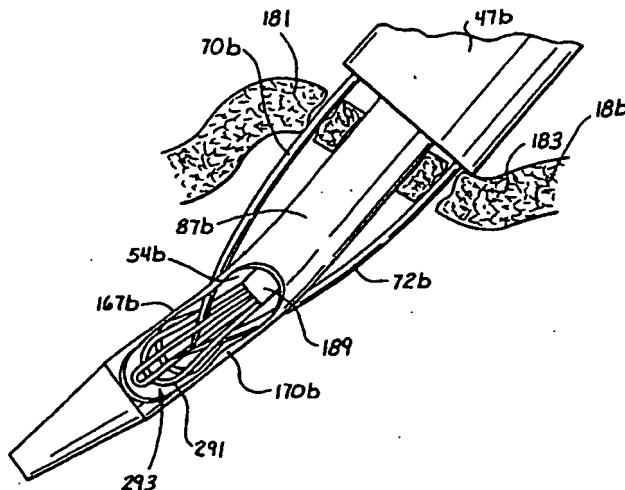
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## (54) Title: IMPROVED SUTURING APPARATUS AND METHOD



## (57) Abstract

A suturing apparatus (10b) is adapted for joining two objects (281, 283) which define a near side (27b), and a far side (30b). The apparatus includes an elongate support structure (47b) having a working channel (54b). The structural support is adapted to be positioned over a guide wire (21b) extending between the two objects. Removal of the guide wire (21b) permits use of a stylet for positioning a suture (291) to extend within the working channel (54b) from a proximal to a distal end. A pair of hooks (70b, 72b) are movable from a proximal position at the proximal end of the support structure through the objects, and a pair of slots (167b, 170b) in the support structure, to a distal position wherein the hooks (70b, 72b) engage the suture (291) within the working channel (54b) at the distal end of the support structure. The actuator (285, 287) is then operable to move the hooks (70b, 72b), the engaged suture (291) from the distal position to the proximal position in order to facilitate tying of the suture, and joining the two objects.

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IMPROVED SUTURING APPARATUS AND METHODReference to Related Application

5 This Application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/926,875, filed on September 10, 1997, and entitled "Suturing Apparatus and Method".

Background and Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to suturing apparatus and methods and, more 10 specifically, to such apparatus adapted for closing tissue wounds or incisions in a tissue wall.

Discussion of the Prior Art

Wounds to tissue of the human body can occur accidentally or by way of an incision resulting from a surgical procedure. In either event, the tissue is pierced and the resulting 15 incision or wound requires closure. The tissue will typically form a body wall having a near side and a far side with the incision or wound defined by surrounding tissue. The body wall will typically define a body cavity, such as the bladder, or a body conduit, such as a vessel. Small wounds or incisions, such as puncture sites, offer particular challenges since the far side 20 of the body wall is not readily accessible for suturing.

The closure of a puncture, incision, or access site is desirable primarily to control 25 bleeding. In the past, this bleeding has been addressed with manual or digital pressure applied externally to the site. Unfortunately, this procedure requires that the individual press on the site for an extended period of time. This requires the presence of another person in the surgical environment, but also can be very tiring to the individual applying pressure. Weights have also been applied to surgical sites to provide the pressure indicated. These weights do 30 not benefit from the variable application of pressure which the individual can provide in the digital pressure technique previously discussed. Clips have been used to facilitate closure of wounds. These clips must ultimately be removed in a further step of the process. Plugs and adhesives have also been used but these typically leave some projection into the body cavity or conduit which tends to interfere with the natural flow of fluids. It can be seen that these present methods and materials are cumbersome, time-consuming, and potentially problematic.

An example of such a procedure might be the closure of an incision in the femoral artery or vein, the incision being initially made through a percutaneous site in order to

facilitate the placement of a catheter. Closure of this incision in the interior blood vessel is complicated by the fact that the percutaneous incision is small and provides little opportunity for accessing the interior of blood vessel. Furthermore, the incision is in a vessel wall, the near side of which can be accessed, but the far side of which is generally inaccessible.

5 In the past, sutures have been placed by enlarging the percutaneous incision, and holding it open with graspers in order to view and access the interior vessel. Using a curved needle, the suture is placed by entering the near side of the vessel wall on one side of the incision, exiting the far side of that wall, entering the far side of the wall on the other side of the incision, and exiting that wall on the near side. Tying the two ends of the suture draws the 10 opposing sides together, closing the wound or incision. This can be accomplished only with considerable trauma to the patient. The process is very difficult to perform in the limited space available and the resulting suture is often ineffective.

15 Suturing devices for closing of vascular puncture sites have also been disclosed as exemplified by U.S. Patent No. 5,417,699, issued to Klein et al. This device comprises a shaft which carries an entire needle assembly through the incision to the far side of the wall. Needles are pulled proximally back through the surrounding tissue to facilitate closure of the 20 wound. Unfortunately, this device sutures from the inside of the vessel and, therefore, requires that the bulk of the device initially be passed through the wound or incision to the far side of the vessel wall. Accordingly, this device is not capable of addressing small punctures or incisions.

### Summary of the Invention

These deficiencies of the prior art are overcome with the present invention which permits the blind or visually unassisted suturing of interior wounds or incisions. There is no need to enlarge the percutaneous incision, or otherwise use retractors in order to view and access the interior wall. Furthermore, there is no requirement for introducing an entire needle assembly through the incision to the far side of the wall in order to place the suture. Needle access need only be accommodated from the near side of the wall, which is more readily available. After the sutures are placed, the device can be removed through the percutaneous 25 incision leaving multiple suture ends which can be tied with portions extending through the 30 wound thereby facilitating a desirable abutting relationship between the sides of the incision.

The apparatus is particularly useful in closing an interior incision used for accessing an artery or vein with a catheter. Using the guidewire initially inserted to facilitate placement of the catheter, the device of this invention can be guided into the incision and the sutures placed blindly, without viewing the interior site.

5 In this context, access to the far side of the body wall (the vessel wall in this case) is extremely limited. Accordingly, preferred embodiments of the present invention typically include an elongate tube having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end. A receiver is disposed at the distal end of the tube and provided with a low-profile state facilitating its insertion through the wound or incision, and provided with a high-profile state 10 to add structural support to the tissue on the far side of the body wall. The receiver may comprise an entanglement structure such as a woven or non-woven material or mesh. It may also comprise some other mass which might include an elastomeric material, foam, or some other metal or plastic suture-grasping mechanism. A suture is provided with a first end and a second end. Carriers in the form of needles are threaded with the first end of the suture and 15 are operable to introduce the first end of the suture along a needle path from the near side to the far side of the body wall.

In preferred embodiments the receiver is expandable into the path of the needle on the far side of the body wall to engage and capture the first end of the suture. When the apparatus is withdrawn, the receiver pulls the first end of the suture back through the incision bringing 20 the first end and the second end of the suture into proximity to facilitate knot tying. This apparatus is simple and inexpensive to manufacture. The low-profile state of the receiver makes the apparatus particularly suitable for small incisions such as punctures and access sites.

A two-needle embodiment of the invention provides four suture ends which facilitate 25 tying of a novel suture knot wherein the first ends of each suture are tied to form a loop and the second ends of each suture are threaded through the loop from opposite directions and tied with a square knot. The resulting knot provides perfect alignment and an abutting relationship between the opposing edges of the surrounding tissue.

In one aspect of the invention, the suturing apparatus includes an elongate support 30 structure having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end. A receiver disposed at the distal end is sized and configured to fit through the small incision and to provide structural support for the tissue on the far side of the body wall. One end of a suture

is carried by a needle through the tissue surrounding the incision and into the receiver in an expanded state. The receiver has characteristics for capturing the suture-end-so-that-removal of the apparatus carries the suture end through the incision to facilitate tying of novel knot construction to close the incision.

5 In an associated method for closing the incision, the receiver is inserted through the incision from the near side of the body wall to the far side of the body wall. The first end of a suture is moved from the near side through the surrounding tissue and embedded in the receiver on the far side of the body wall. After the receiver captures the first end of the suture, it can be withdrawn from the far side of the wall through the incision bringing the first end of 10 the suture exteriorly of the patient into proximity with the second end of the suture. A novel knot construction can then be tied to facilitate an abutting relationship between opposing edges of the incision.

In a further aspect of the invention the suturing device is adapted for closing a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side. The device includes a shaft having an axis 15 extending between a proximal end and a hollow distal end, the shaft being adapted for movement from the near side of the body tissue through the wound to the far side of the body tissue. A first stylet is operable from the proximal end of the shaft to carry a suture from the near side of the body tissue into the hollow distal end of the shaft. A second stylet, operable from the proximal end of the shaft, engages the suture within the hollow distal end of the shaft 20 and moves the suture from the far side of the body tissue to the near side of the body tissue. The suture can then be tied on the near side of the body tissue to close the wound.

In another aspect of the invention, the first and second stylets are each extendable from 25 a first position on the near side of the body tissue to a second position on the far side of the body tissue. The first stylet is operable from the proximal end of the shaft for carrying at least a portion of the suture between the first position and second position. The second stylet is operable from the proximal end of the shaft to engage the suture portion at the second position and to move the suture portion to the first position. The first and second stylets have a generally spaced relationship in the first position and a generally intersecting relationship at the second position.

30 In an additional aspect of the invention, the first stylet includes portions defining a hole sized and configured to receive the suture with the first stylet being operable to move the suture from the first position to the second position. The second stylet includes portions

defining a hook sized and configured to engage the suture on the far side of the body wall and to withdraw the suture from the far side of the body wall to the near side of the body wall. In a further aspect of the invention, the first stylet is movable along a first path to carry the suture from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue. The second stylet is movable along a second path to engage the suture on the far side of the body tissue and to move the suture to the near side of the body tissue. At least one of the first path and the second path is curved on the far side of the body tissue.

In still a further aspect of the invention, an associated method includes the step of providing the hollow distal end of the shaft with first and second guide slots. The suture is attached to the first stylet on the near side of the body tissue and a portion of the suture moved by the first stylet to the far side of the body tissue. A second stylet is moved to the far side of the body tissue where it engages the suture portion. Moving the second stylet, and the engaged suture portion, from the far side to the near side of the body tissue, permits the tying of the suture to close the wound. Transfer of the suture portion from the first stylet to the second stylet can occur between the guide slots which may be opened or closed at the distal end of the shaft.

In yet a further aspect of the invention, a suturing apparatus includes an elongate support structure having a working channel and an axis extending between a proximal end to a distal end. A suture is disposed in the working channel and forms at least one loop at the distal end of the working channel. A pair of hooks are movable between a proximal position at the proximal end of the support structure and a distal position at the distal end of the support structure. At least one actuator is provided at the proximal end of the support structure for moving the hooks from the proximal position, through the objects to be sutured, to the distal position wherein the hooks extend to engage the suture in the working channel. The actuator is then operable to remove the hooks and the engaged suture from the distal position, through the objects to be sutured, to the proximal position where the suture can be tied. In an associated method, the hooks are moved through a pair of objects to be sutured, and through a pair of slots in the support structure to engage the suture within the working channel.

These and other features and advantages of the invention will become more apparent with a discussion of preferred embodiments and reference to the associated drawings.

Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a patient having an incision at an interior blood vessel, and a suturing apparatus of the present invention operable to close the resulting incision;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged-perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the wound-closure apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a radial cross-section view taken along lines 3-3 of Fig. 2.

Figs. 4 - 10 are a series of side-elevation views illustrating a method of wound closure associated with one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation view illustrating the wound-closure apparatus with an elongate sheath, and a distal tip inserted through the incision;

Fig. 5 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 4 and illustrating the distal tip in an advanced position;

Fig. 6 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 5 and illustrating a suture-engagement mechanism in a deployed, high-profile state;

Fig. 7 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 6 and illustrating the distal tip in a retracted position;

Fig. 8 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 7 and illustrating the deployment of needles and sutures through the engagement mechanism;

Fig. 9 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 8 and illustrating the engagement mechanism withdrawn into the sheath of the apparatus;

Fig. 10 is a side elevation view illustrating the apparatus removed from the patient leaving the sutures in place for tying;

Fig. 11 is an axial view partially in section of a preferred embodiment of the apparatus prior to advancement and deployment of a mesh engagement mechanism;

Fig. 12 is a axial cross-section view similar to Fig. 11 and illustrating the engagement mechanism in its deployed state;

Fig. 13 is an end-view taken along lines 13-13 of Fig. 12 and showing the engagement mechanism in the path of the needles;

Fig. 14 is an axial cross-section view similar to Fig. 12 and illustrating the needles and sutures deployed through the engagement mechanism;

Fig. 15 is an axial cross-section view similar to Fig. 14 and illustrating the needles and engagement mechanism retracted with the suture ends captured in the mechanism;

Fig. 16 is a side elevation view of a further embodiment wherein the engagement mechanism comprises foam and is illustrated in its advanced-low-profile-state;

Fig. 17 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 16 illustrating the foam engagement mechanism in its deployed state;

5 Fig. 18 is a side elevation view showing the foam engagement mechanism deployed and the needles and sutures ends advanced for capture by the mechanism;

Fig. 19 is an axial cross-section view of a further embodiment wherein the suture engagement mechanism is formed of a solid material such as rubber;

10 Fig. 20 is a side elevation view illustrating the rubber mechanism deployed with the needles and suture ends extending through the mechanism;

Fig. 21 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 20 with the needles retracted and the suture ends captured in the expanded suture engagement mechanism;

15 Fig. 22 is a side elevation view of a further embodiment wherein the engagement mechanism is formed as a balloon;

Fig. 23 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 22 wherein the engagement balloon is punctured by the needles into a collapsed state;

Fig. 24 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 23 wherein the suture ends are captured in the collapsed balloon mechanism;

20 Fig. 25 is an axial cross-section view of the deflated balloon mechanism retracted with the suture ends captured in the mechanism;

Fig. 26 is a perspective view of a further embodiment of the sheath of the device wherein the needle lumens extend into the working channel of the sheath;

25 Fig. 27 is a radial cross-section view similar to Fig. 3 but taken along lines 27-27 of the embodiment of Fig. 26;

Fig. 28 is an exploded view of the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 26 having a removable suture engagement mechanism and a removable needle assembly;

30 Fig. 29 through Fig. 37 relate to an additional embodiment of the invention, including a hollow shaft and a plurality of stylets;

Fig. 29 is a top plan view in axial cross-section of the additional embodiment;

Fig. 30 is a side-elevation view of the additional embodiment illustrating a pair of guide slots in the shaft;

Fig. 31 is a top plan view illustrating the hollow shaft extending through the wound and a pair of suture-manipulating stylets;

Fig. 32 is a top plan view illustrating one of the stylets in an advanced position;

Fig. 33 is a top plan view illustrating a second stylet in an advanced position

5 permitting engagement of a suture by the first stylet;

Fig. 34 is a top plan view illustrating the second stylet being retracted with the suture engaged by the first stylet;

Fig. 35 is a top plan view illustrating the first stylet retracted along with the engaged portion of the suture;

10 Fig. 36 is a top plan view illustrating both stylets fully removed to a retracted position;

Fig. 37 is a top plan view illustrating withdrawal of the suturing device from the wound;

Fig. 38 and Fig. 39 illustrate a further embodiment of the device having guide slots opened at the distal end of the shaft;

15 Fig. 38 is a top plan view of the further embodiment;

Fig. 39 is a side-elevation view further illustrating the open-ended guide slots in the shaft;

20 Fig. 40 is a top plan view illustrating an embodiment of a handle assembly and suture-operating mechanism which could be adapted for use with either the additional embodiment of Fig. 29 or the further embodiment of Fig. 39;

Fig. 41 through Fig. 46 illustrate progressive method steps in the operation of a stylet-operating assembly;

Fig. 41 is a top plan view of the stylet-operating mechanism prior to deployment of the stylet;

25 Fig. 42 is a top plan view of the stylet-operating mechanism when the first stylet is deployed to its advanced position;

Fig. 43 is a top plan view of the stylet-operating mechanism when the second stylet is deployed to its advanced position;

30 Fig. 44 is a top plan view of the stylet-operating mechanism with the second stylet withdrawn to its retracted position;

Fig. 45 is a top plan view illustrating the first stylet withdrawn to its retracted position;

Fig. 46 is a top plan view similar to Fig. 45 after deployment and withdrawal of the stylets;

Fig. 47 is an end view of a further embodiment of the invention including a suture-transfer mechanism;

5 Fig. 48 is an end view similar to Fig. 47 and illustrating second stylet in an advanced position and operation of the suture-transfer mechanism to engage the suture loop on the second stylet;

Fig. 49 is an end view similar to Fig. 48 and illustrating operation of the suture-transfer mechanism to move the suture loop from the second stylet toward the first stylet;

10 Fig. 50 is an end view similar to Fig. 49 and illustrating operation of the suture-transfer mechanism to position the suture loop next to the first stylet;

Fig. 51 is an end view similar to Fig. 50 and illustrating advancement of the second stylet to engage the suture loop;

15 Fig. 52 is an end view similar to Fig. 51 and illustrating engagement of the suture loop by both the first stylet and the second stylet;

Fig. 52A is a side elevation view of two separate pieces of tissue having a relatively thin configuration and joined by the suturing apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 52B is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 52A wherein the tissue pieces have a thicker configuration and a hollow distal tip of the device agent creating an area of separation;

20 Fig. 53 is a side elevation view of the vessel illustrating four suture ends after removal of various embodiments of the device;

Fig. 54 is a side elevation view similar to Fig. 53 and illustrating the tying of a first knot to form a loop;

25 Fig. 55 is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 54 and illustrating formation of a suture loop;

Fig. 56 is a top, plan view of the suture loop of Fig. 54 illustrating a first side and a second side of the loop and a method for threading of the loop from opposite sides with the free ends of the sutures;

30 Fig. 57 is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 53 with a novel suture knot loosely tied to illustrate a figure-eight configuration with portions of the suture extending through the incision to facilitate an abutting relationship between the edges of the incision; and

Figs. 58 - 66 illustrate a further embodiment of the invention and steps in a preferred method of operation;

Fig. 58 is a top-plan view in axial cross-section of the further embodiment of the wound-closure apparatus;

5 Fig. 59 is a side-elevation view of the apparatus of Fig. 58;

Fig. 60A is a side-elevation view of the apparatus operatively disposed relative to a vessel;

Fig. 60B is an enlarged view of the operative area of Fig. 60A;

10 Fig. 61A is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 60A and illustrating a pair of hooks being actuated to retrieve a suture;

Fig. 61B is an enlargement of the operative area of Fig. 61A;

Fig. 62A is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 61A and illustrating tensioning of the suture around the hooks;

Fig. 62B is an enlarged view of the operative area of Fig. 62A;

15 Fig. 63A is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 61A and illustrating retraction of the hooks with the engaged suture;

Fig. 63B is an enlargement of the operative area of Fig. 63A;

Fig. 64A is a side-elevation view similar to Fig. 63A and illustrating the device in a removed position with two ends and two loops of the suture available for tying;

20 Fig. 64B is an enlarged view of the operative area of Fig. 64A;

Fig. 65 is a side-elevation view of a wound-closure device adapted to suture two pieces of abutting tissue;

Fig. 66 is a side-elevation view of a wound-closure device adapted to suture an object to tissue;

25 Figs. 67-71 illustrate a further embodiment of the invention and steps in a preferred method of operation;

Fig. 67 is a top-plan view similar to Fig. 58, in axial cross-section and illustrating a further embodiment of the wound-closure apparatus;

Fig. 68 is a top-plan view in axial cross-section similar to Fig. 67 and illustrating the 30 use of hooks to introduce suture loops into the working channel;

Fig. 69 is a top-plan view in axial cross-section similar to Fig. 68 and illustrating withdrawal of the hooks from the working channel;

Fig. 70 is a top-plan view in axial cross-section similar to Fig. 69 and illustrating deployment of a snare through the working channel and beyond the suture loops;

Fig. 71 is a top-plan view in axial cross-section similar to Fig. 70 and illustrating withdrawal of the snare and the engaged suture loops through the working channel;

5 Fig. 72 is an axial cross-section view of a single-needle embodiment of the invention particularly adapted for open-surgery conditions;

Fig. 73 is an axial cross-section view illustrating a combination including pledges, and showing the needles disposed in a withdrawn position;

10 Fig. 74 is an axial cross-section view of the Figure 73 embodiment showing the needles in an advanced position; and

Fig. 75 is an axial cross-section view of an embodiment including a radial enlargement or backing.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

15 and Best Mode of the Invention

A suturing apparatus is illustrated in Figure 1 and designated generally by the reference numeral 10. This apparatus 10 is particularly adapted for use in closing an interior wound or incision 12 of a patient 14. In Figure 1, the incision 12 is made in a wall 16 of the femoral artery, vein, or other vessel 18 in preparation for the insertion of a catheter (not shown). Access to the interior vessel 18 is gained percutaneously through a cut 23 in the skin 25 of the patient 14.

20 In a manner well-known to those skilled in the art, the incision 12 is created in the wall 16 and a guidewire 21 is introduced into the vessel 18. This guidewire 21 facilitates insertion of the catheter (not shown) over the guidewire 21 and into the vessel 18. The present invention contemplates closure of the incision 12 after this primary procedure has been completed and the catheter removed.

25 In the illustrated example, the wall 16 of the vessel 18 is merely representative of any facial or tissue wall having a near side 27 and a far side 30, which may or may not require access through the skin 25 of the patient 14. The concept will be particularly appreciated in 30 those situations where the far side 30 of the tissue wall, such as the vessel wall 16, is generally inaccessible.

With further reference to Figure 1, it can be appreciated that the suture apparatus 10 is particularly adapted for the placement of sutures 32 and 34 around the incision 12. After the sutures 32, 34 are placed, the apparatus 10 can be removed from the patient 14 leaving the four ends of the sutures 32, 34 extending through the percutaneous cut 23. This can be  
5 accomplished without enlarging the percutaneous cut 23, without viewing the vessel 18, and without accessing the vessel wall 16 either from the near side 27, or the far side 30. A novel knot construction or bolster can be tied in the four ends of the sutures 32, 34 and slipped into position to close the incision 12.

A preferred embodiment of the suture apparatus 10 is illustrated in the enlarged views  
10 of Figures 2 and 3. From these views it can be seen that the apparatus 10 will typically have an elongate configuration and an axis 41 between a proximal end 43 and a distal end 45. A sheath 47, disposed at the proximal end of the apparatus 10, terminates in a distally-facing surface 48 and includes a pair of needle channels 50, 52 and a central working channel 54. A handle assembly 56 is disposed at the proximal end 43 of the apparatus 10 and includes a  
15 handle 58 and various triggers or finger tabs 61, 63, 64, and 65 which are movable thereon to operate the suture apparatus 10.

A pair of needles 70 and 72 are movable axially through the needle channels 50 and 52 by operation of the finger tabs 61 and 65, respectively. The suture 32, including suture ends 74 and 76, and the suture 34, including suture ends 78 and 81, are threaded through the  
20 respective needles 70 and 72. In this manner, the sutures 32, 34 extend through the apparatus 10 from the proximal end 43 to the distal end 45.

The needles 70, 72 are movable between proximal positions and distal positions by operation of the respective finger tabs 61 and 65. In the proximal position, the needles 70, 72 are disposed proximally of the sheath surface 48. In the distal position, the needles 70, 72  
25 extend distally of the surface 48.

Of particular interest to the suture apparatus 10 is a suture engagement mechanism 85 which is movable within the working channel 54 between a proximal position and a distal position by operation of the finger tab 63. The engagement mechanism 85 in this particular embodiment includes a shaft, or a tube 87 having a through lumen 90. An expandable  
30 structure 92 is disposed around the tube 87 and is moveable by operation of the finger tab 64 between a radially-contracted, low-profile state illustrated by the solid lines 94 in Figure 2, and a radially-expanded, high-profile state illustrated by the dotted lines 94( in Figure 2. In

this embodiment, the expandable structure 92 comprises a tubular mesh with a proximal end 96 fixed to the sheath 47 and a distal end 98 fixed to the tube 87. Initially, the expandable structure 92 is inserted through the wound 12 in a low-profile state. On the far side 30 of the wall 16, this structure 92 can be expanded and brought into contact with the wall 16. In this 5 position, the expandable structure 92 provides support for the tissue wall 16. This support is particularly valuable in preventing distortion of the tissue wall 16 during penetration of the wall 16 by the needle 70, 72.

Given this general disclosure of a preferred embodiment of the suture apparatus 10, one can now refer to Figures 4-10 for a discussion of a method for using the apparatus 10. In 10 a typical surgical operation, there may be many procedures involved. For example, a primary procedure might include the placement of a catheter through the cut 23 in the skin 25 and through the incision 12 into the femoral vessel 18. Since a catheter is not particularly steerable, its placement is usually preceded with the placement of the guidewire 21 which is snaked through the cut 23 and the incision 12 up to the operative site. The catheter is then 15 moved over the guidewire 21 until it reaches the operative site. When this primary procedure has been completed, the catheter can be withdrawn.

At this point; the suture apparatus 10 of the present invention can be used to close the incision 12 in the vessel 18. A particular advantage in one aspect of this process involves the guidewire 21 which was initially used to guide the catheter in the primary procedure. With 20 the guidewire 21 extending through the percutaneous cut 23 and the incision 12, the through-lumen 90 of the tube 87 can be threaded onto the guidewire 21 and the apparatus 10 moved along the guidewire 32 until the distal surface 48 of the sheath 47 contacts the vessel wall 16.

It will be noted that the suture apparatus 10 can be moved to this operative position merely following the guidewire 21. The vessel 18 need not be viewed through the cut 23 and 25 no enlarged access through the cut 23 need be provided to accommodate needle thread and other suturing devices. The entire procedure associated with the suture apparatus 10 can be accomplished in this blind environment using the guidewire 21.

In Figure 4, the suturing apparatus 10 is illustrated in its operative position along the guidewire 21. In this position, the suturing engagement mechanism 85 can be deployed by 30 operation of the finger tab 63 on the proximal handle assembly 56. Moving this tab 63 in the distal direction forces the engagement mechanism 85 distally of the surface 48 and through

the incision 12. Within the vessel 18, this engagement mechanism 85 continues to follow the guidewire 21 to the fully-extended state illustrated in Figure 5.

With the suture engagement mechanism 85 deployed in its fully-extended state, the expandable structure 92 can be moved from its low-profile state to its expanded or high-profile state, as illustrated in Figure 6. This deployment of the expandable structure 92 is accomplished by operation of the finger tab 64 on the handle assembly 56.

Drawing the suture engagement mechanism 85 proximally by operation of the finger tab 63 moves the expanded structure 92 against the far side 30 where it provides structural support for the vessel wall 16. This step in the process not only draws the expanded structure 92 against the far side 30 of the wall 16, but also moves the distally-facing surface 48 of the sheath 47 against the near side 27 of the wall 16. Thus, the wall 16 is sandwiched between the surface 48 of the sheath 47 and the expanded structure 92, with the tube 87 of the mechanism 85 extending through the incision 12. This position of the suture apparatus 10 is illustrated in Figure 7.

At this point, the needles 70, 72 can be moved distally within their respective needle channels 50, 52 so that they extend distally of the surface 48 and into the expanded structure 92 associated with the suturing engagement mechanism 85. This movement of the needle 70, 72 is accomplished by operation of the finger tabs 61 and 65, respectfully, and embeds the suture ends 81 and 76 in the expanded structure 92.

It will initially be noted that with the wall 16 sandwiched between the surface 48 and the expanded structure 92, the needles 70, 72 pass through the wall 16 on either side of the incision 12. It will also be noted that in order for the needles to extend into the expanded structure 92, this structure must be sufficiently radially expandable to extend into the path of the needles 70, 72. Since the sutures 32, 34 follow the path of the respective needles 70, 72, it follows that the sutures 32, 34 now extend through the percutaneous cut 23, through the wall 16 on either side of the incision 12, beyond the far side 30 of the wall 18, and into the expanded structure 92.

With the suture ends 76 and 81 embedded in the expanded structure 92, the entire suture apparatus 10 can be withdrawn from the operative site. This step may or may not be accompanied with a return of the expanded structure 92 to its low-profile state illustrated in the solid line of Figure 2 and designated by the reference numeral 94. The removal of the apparatus 10 may or may not be preceded by a step for drawing the expandable structure 92,

either in its low-profile or high-profile state, proximally back into the sheath 47 by operation of the finger tab 63. This step for moving the suture-engagement mechanism 85 proximally into the sheath 47 is illustrated in Figure 9.

The entire suture apparatus 10 is illustrated to be removed from the incision 12 and the percutaneous cut 23 in Figure 10. At this point, it will be noted that all four ends 70, 72, 74, and 78 of the sutures 32 and 34 are disposed exteriorally of the patient 14. More importantly, the suture ends 74, 78 extend on opposite sides of the incision 12 from the near side 27 to the far side 30 of the wall 16. The ends 70, 72 of the sutures 32, 34 extend through the incision 12 from the far side 30 to the near side 27 of the wall 16.

A more detailed description of the suture apparatus 10 is illustrated in Figures 11-15. This embodiment is similar in many respects to that previously described with reference to Figure 2, except there is no finger tab 63 or movement of the suture engagement mechanism 85 to an extended position as illustrated in Figure 5. Rather, the expandable structure 92 has its proximal end 96 attached directly to the sheath 47 and its distal end 98 attached directly to the inner sheath 47. When the apparatus 10 is placed over the guidewire 21, it is moved distally as previously discussed until the distal end of the sheath 47 and the proximal ends of the expandable structure 92 extend through the incision 12. At this point, the expandable structure 92 can be deployed by operation of the finger tab 94( to its high-profile state. With proper placement of the distal end of the sheath 47, this deployment of the expandable structure 92 will occur on the far side 30 of the wall 16. With the structure 92 thus expanded, the needles 70, 72 can be advanced within their channels 50, 52 by operation of the finger tabs 61, 65.

With the expandable structure 92 deployed in its high-profile state on the far side 30 of the wall 16, the needles 70, 72 can be deployed through the wall 16 on either side of the incision 12 and forced through the expandable structure 92. In Figure 12, the respective paths of the needles 70, 72 are designated by the reference numerals 101 and 103. From this presentation, it can be seen that the expandable structure 92 in its high-profile state extends radially beyond the needle paths 101 and 103. With the needles 70, 72 extending through the expanded structure 92, as illustrated in Figure 14, the sutures 32, 34 can be advanced by merely pushing distally on the proximal ends 74, 78. This advances the distal ends 76 and 81 of the sutures 32, 34 through the needles 72, 70, into the expanded structure 92 and perhaps to a position distal of the expanded structure 92.

At this point, the needle 70, 72 can be withdrawn by operation of the finger tab 61, 65. In a preferred method, the distal ends of the needles 70, 72, are drawn back through the expanded structure 92, back through the wall 16 and into the respective needle channels 50, 52, as illustrated in Figure 15.

With the suture ends 81, 96 extending on the far side 30 of the wall 16, the expandable structure 92 can be operated to capture these suture ends prior to withdrawal of the apparatus 10 from the incision 12 and percutaneous cut 23. As illustrated in Figure 15, this capture of the suture ends 76 and 81 can be facilitated by returning the expandable structure 92 to the low-profile state, and drawing the structure 92 proximally into the sheath 47.

As the suture apparatus 10 is withdrawn from the wall 16, the suture ends 76, 81 captured in the expandable structure 92 are moved from the far side 30 of the wall 16 back through the incision 12 to the near side 27 of the wall 16. As the entire apparatus 10 is further removed from the percutaneous cut 23, all four of the suture ends 74, 76, 78, and 81 are accessible exteriorly of the patient 14 as illustrated in Figure 10.

As the suture ends 76, 81 are placed into the expanded structure 92, it is important that these ends 76, 81 be sufficiently embedded in or captured by the structure 92, for them to be removed from the surgical site. There is a slight resistance to this movement because the sutures pass through the tissue wall 16. As the suture ends 76 and 81 are drawn proximally, the suture ends 74 and 78 are moved distally through the needles 70, 72 and the wall 16.

In order to facilitate the placement and capturing of the sutures 32, 34 in the expandable structure 92, the engagement mechanism 85 can be constructed of various materials and operated in various ways. A material of particular interest for the expandable structure might include foam, designated by the reference numeral 105. This foam 105 can be maintained in a low-profiled state as illustrated in Figure 6, but is preferably expandable to a high-profile state as illustrated in Figure 17. An expanded structure 92 made of the foam 105 can be provided as a solid material compressible to its low-profile state, but normally expandable to its high-profile state. The foam 105 can also be provided as a balloon-type structure having walls which are movable in the manner previously described. The compressibility of the foam 105 aids in capturing the suture ends 76 and 81 prior to removal of the apparatus 10 from the surgical site.

Another material of particular interest for the expandable structure 92 might include an elastic material such as latex or rubber, designated by the reference numeral 107 in Figure 19. Forming the rubber 107 with a circumferential bead 109 facilitates deployment of the expandable structure 92 into its expanded state as illustrated in Figure 20. In this case, the 5 circumferential bead 109 facilitates a double-cone configuration for the rubber structure 94.

As in the foam embodiment discussed with reference to Figures 16-18, the rubber structure 94 may be compressible to its low-profile state and automatically expandable to its high-profile state. The rubber structure 94 appears to be of particular advantage when the needles 70, 72 are advanced to penetrate the structure 92. Particularly in its expanded state, 10 the rubber 107 will offer little resistance to this penetration by the needles 70, 72. Of even further advantage is the proportion of the rubber structure 94 which facilitates capture of the suture ends 76, 81. As the rubber 107 returns to its low-profile state, it tends to grip the suture ends 76, 81, firmly capturing them in the engagement mechanism 85. Thus, returning the 15 rubber structure 94 to the low-profile state, as illustrated in Figure 21, firmly captures the suture ends 76, 81 in the expandable structure 92.

Still a further embodiment of the expandable structure 92 might include a balloon structure 110 as illustrated in Figures 22-25. The balloon structure 110 has a low-profile state as illustrated in Figure 22, but is inflatable to provide the high-profile state as illustrated in Figure 23. This embodiment is of particular interest since the penetration of the inflated- 20 balloon structure 110 by the needles 70, 72 punctures the balloon collapsing the balloon material around the needles 72, 74 and associated suture ends 76 and 81. Thus, the collapsing balloon structure 110 facilitates capture of the suture ends 76, 81, automatically. When the needles 70, 72 are withdrawn from the collapsed balloon structure 110, the inherent elastomeric characteristics of the balloon material firmly grip the suture ends 76 and 81. 25 Withdrawing the balloon structure 110 into the sheath 47 may further compress the structure 110 and enhance the capture of the suture ends 76, 81 as illustrated in Figure 25.

From the foregoing description of various embodiments of the expandable structure 92, it should be clear that in most embodiments its purpose is to not only receive the suture ends 76 and 81, but also capture these suture ends for ultimate withdrawal through the 30 incision 12. As noted, this function can be facilitated with different variations and embodiments of the expandable structure 92. It should also be apparent that the capture function can be facilitated by various embodiments of the sutures 32, 34. For example, the

suture ends 76 and 81 can be provided with structures which are easily insertable into the expandable structure 92, but inhibit removal from the structure 92. By way of example, the suture ends could be provided with a terminating device having a fish hook or barb configuration. Alternatively, the suture ends 76 and 81 could be provided with T-anchors, as disclosed and claimed by applicant in U.S. Patent No. 5,626,614, issued on May 6, 1997, and entitled T-Anchor Suturing Device and Method for Using Same, which is incorporated herein by reference.

A further construction for the sheath 47 can provide significant advantages in an alternative procedure associated with the suture apparatus 10. As illustrated in Figure 26, this embodiment of the sheath 47 can be provided with needle channels 50, 52 which open along their entire length into the working channel 54. A cross-section of this embodiment is illustrated in Figure 27 which is positioned next to Figure 3 for comparison. This configuration of the sheath 47 facilitates an embodiment of the suture assembly 10 which includes a removable needle assembly 112 and removable suture engagement mechanism 114, as illustrated in Figure 28. In this embodiment, elements of structure which are similar to those previously discussed will be designated by the same reference numeral followed by the lower-case letter "a".

As illustrated in Figure 28, the proximal end of the sheath 47a can be provided with a tab slot 116, facilitating coupling to the needle assembly 112. In this embodiment, the needle assembly 112 includes the needles 70a, 72a, the handle assembly 56a, and the associated finger tabs 61a and 65a. The needle assembly 112 removably engages the slot 116 in the sheath 47a with a tab 118 operable by a tab release 121. The working channel 54a of the sheath 47a communicates with and extends entirely through the proximal end of the handle assembly 56a.

The suture engagement assembly 114, also illustrated in Figure 28, is removably insertable into this working channel 54a. The suture engagement assembly 114 includes the extendable structure 92a, the elongate tube 87a, and a handle structure 123 which includes the finger tab 64a.

Operation of this embodiment of the suture assembly 10 is somewhat different from that previously described. With the apparatus 10 fully assembled, the needle structure 110 is attached to the tube 147a and the suture retention assembly 114 is inserted into the working channel 54a. The apparatus 10 is then inserted through the cut 23 and incision 12, the

expandable mechanism 92a is deployed to its high-profile state, and the needles 70a, 72a are advanced. In the manner previously described, the sutures 32a, 34a are then moved distally and the distal ends 76a, 81a captured in the expandable structure 92a.

At this point in the procedure the suture-engagement assembly 114 can be removed from the working channel 54a drawing with it the distal ends 86a, 81a of the sutures 32, 34. The suture ends 76a, 81a emanate from the working channel 54a at the proximal end of the needle assembly 112, while the suture ends 74, 78 emanate from the needles 70a, 72a at the proximal end of the handle assembly 56a.

The needle assembly 112 can now be removed from the sheath 47a by operation of the tab release 121. In this step of the process, the proximal suture ends 74a, 78a are removed from the needles 70a, 72a. Importantly, with the needle channels 50a, 52a, extending into the working channel 54a, all of the suture ends 74a-81a now extend from the working channel 54a of the sheath 47a which has been left in place. With all four of the suture ends 74a-81a extending through the same working channel 54a, knots can be tied and pushed through the sheath 47a in its operative position. Thus, the sheath 47a provides access through the percutaneous cut 23 in the skin 25 all of the way up to the wall 16. This greatly facilitates tying of suture knots without the interference of surrounding tissue.

Variation on this embodiment of the invention might include the needle assembly 112 and suture engagement assembly 114 formed as a single unit which is disengageable and removable from the sheath 47a.

In a further embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figure 29, an elongate suturing device 130 has an axis 132 which extends between a distal end 134 and a proximal end 136. A handle or housing 138 is disposed at the proximal end 136, and a shaft 41 with a hollow distal tip 143 is disposed at the distal end 134.

A suture 145 extends from the housing 138 and through the shaft 141 where it is manipulated by a first stylet 147 and a second stylet 149, each carried in a respective channel 152 and 154 of the shaft 141. These channels 152 and 154 in a preferred embodiment are positioned along opposite sides of a working channel 156 which extends axially through the shaft 141.

At the proximal end 136 of the device 130, a suture-tensioning mechanism 158 and a stylet-operating assembly 161 can be disposed within the handle or housing 138. In the manner described in greater detail, below, the stylet-operating assembly 161 enables a user at

the proximal end 136 to operate the stylets 147, 149 at the distal end 134. This operation is facilitated by the suture-tensioning mechanism 158 in the manner described in greater detail below.

With an initial focus at the distal end 134 of the device 130, one can see in the side-elevation view of Figure 30 that the stylets 147, 149 terminate in distal tips 163, 165, respectively, which can be flattened and sharpened. Figure 29 also illustrates a pair of guide slots 167 and 170 associated with the stylets 147 and 149, respectively. These guide slots 167, 170 are formed on opposing sides of the shaft 141 and provide access into the working channel 156 of the hollow distal tip 143.

In Figure 30, the device 130 is illustrated to be operatively disposed with the proximal shaft portion 142 extending up to the tissue wall 16 on the near side 27, and the remainder of the shaft 141 including the hollow distal tip portion 143 extending through the wound 12 to the far side 30 of the wall 16. This enlarged side view is particularly beneficial in illustrating the configuration of the guide slots 167, 170 in a preferred embodiment. As noted, these slots 167, 170 extend along opposing sides of the shaft 141 and provide access into the hollow interior region of the distal tip 143. The slots 167, 170 are defined in part by distal portions 171, respectively, in this embodiment.

Also illustrated in Figure 30 are a pair of openings associated with the distal tips 143, 145 of the stylets 147, 149. In the distal tip 165, the opening is formed centrally of the tip 165 in the shape of a hole 172. In the distal tip 163, the opening is formed along the outer side of the tip 163 and has the shape of a hook 174. In the manner discussed in greater detail, below, the suture 145 is initially threaded through the hole 172 of the stylet 149 and ultimately engaged by the hook 174 of the stylet 147.

This entire procedure is illustrated in the progressive views of Figure 31 through Figure 38. As was the case with Figure 30, these views illustrate only the distal end 134 with the proximal shaft portion 142 disposed on the near side 27 of the wall 16, and the remainder of the shaft 141 extending through the wound 12 to the distal side 30 of the wall 16.

When the suturing device 130 is initially disposed in this operative position, the stylets 147 and 149 will typically be retracted into their respective channels 152, 154 in the proximal shaft portion 142. Alternatively, the stylets 147, 149 can be positioned slightly distally of the proximal shaft portion 142 so that the initial placement of the device 130 in its operative position forces the stylets 147, 149 through the wall 16 creating respective tissue

holes 181 and 183 in close proximity to, but on opposing sides of, the wound 12. This alternative structure and method is illustrated in Figure 31.

It will also be noted in Figure 31 that the suture 145 is preferably threaded to extend through the working channel 156 of the shaft 141, through the slot 170 in the shaft 141, and through the hole 172 in the distal tip 165 of the stylet 149.

In accordance with a preferred method of operation, the first stylet 147 is initially advanced to an extended position as illustrated in Figure 32. As the stylet 147 is advanced within its channel 152, it also advances through the tissue hole 176 as it curves through the guide slot 167 to its distal-most position illustrated in Figure 32. It will be noted that, in this position, the distal tip 163 has preferably passed entirely through the guide slot 167 and partially through the guide slot 170. The hook 172 in the distal tip 163 is positioned within the distal tip 143 of the shaft 141.

It is of particular interest to note that the stylet 147 can be formed of a material such as Nitinol to provide it with memory characteristics so that the arc, curve, or bend in the stylet 147 occurs automatically. With these characteristics, the stylet 147 automatically moves from a generally straight configuration within the channel 152 to a curved configuration so that its path passes through the wall 16 and curves on the far side 30, through the slot 167, and across the axis 132.

With the stylet 147 operatively positioned as illustrated in Figure 32, the second stylet 149 can now be advanced to its distal-most position as illustrated in Figure 33. In a manner similar to that associated with the stylet 147, the stylet 149 is advanced through its associated tissue hole 178 and through the guide slot 170 into the working channel 156. Preferably, the stylet tip 165 extends across the axis 132 so that the stylet 147 and the stylet 149 intersect within the hollow distal tip 143 of the shaft 141.

With the suture 145 threaded through the hole 172, this movement of the stylet 149 brings the suture into the working channel 156. Importantly, during this step illustrated in Figure 33, the stylet tip 165 passes in close proximity and preferably in contact with the stylet tip 163, as perhaps best illustrated in Figure 30. The path of the stylet 149 is also such that the hole 172 passes around the end of the stylet tip 163 so that the suture 145 carried by the tip 165 is passed over the tip 163.

The importance of this passage of the stylet tip 165 relative to the stylet tip 163 is best illustrated in Figure 34 which shows the stylet 149 retracted from the slot 170 into a space

relationship with the shaft distal tip 143. If the suture 145 is passed over the stylet tip 163, as illustrated in Figure 33, then a suture loop, designated by the reference numeral 185, will remain over the stylet 147 as the stylet 149 is withdrawn.

The next step in a preferred method is to engage the suture loop 185 with the hook 172, and to withdraw the stylet 147 as illustrated in Figure 35.

Further proximal movement of the stylets 147 and 149 moves the suture loop 185 to the near side 27 of the wall 16. It will be noted with reference to Figure 36 that the free ends of the suture 145 are already on the near side 127, but now an intermediate suture portion, designated by the reference numeral 187, extends through the guide slots 167, 170 of the shaft 141 on the far side 30 of the wall 16.

Figure 37 illustrates the next step in a preferred method wherein the suturing device 130 is withdrawn through the wound 12. In this view, it can be seen that the intermediate suture portions 187 are engaged by the distal slot portions 171 as the device 130 is moved proximally. This engagement by the distal tip 143 of the shaft moves the intermediate suture portions 187 to the near side 27 of the tissue wall 16. As finally illustrated in Figure 8, this removal of the device 130 from the wall 16 leaves multiple suture ends on the near side 27 of the wall 16 that can be tied in any configuration desired by the surgeon to close the wound 12.

A further embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figures 38 and 39. This embodiment is similar to that of Figure 29 except for the guide slots 190 and 192. These slots 190, 192 are similar to the slots 167 and 170 in Figure 29 in that they extend longitudinally on opposing sides of the shaft 141. However, the slots 190 and 192 extend to the end of the distal tip 143 of the shaft 141. There are no shaft portions, such as those designated by the reference numerals in Figure 30, to close the distal end of the slots 190, 192.

The operative effect of this structure is best shown in Figure 39 where the suturing device is illustrated in a view comparable to Figure 38. In Figure 39, however, it can be seen that with the guide slots 190 and 192 extending to the end of the distal tip 143, the intermediate suture portions 187 are free to exit the distal tip 143 as it moves through the wound 12. This leaves the free end of the suture 145 and the suture loop 185 extending on the near side 27 of the wall 16, while the intermediate suture portion 187 remains on the far side 30 of the wall 16. Once again, the suture ends on the near side 27 of the wall 16 can be tied in any desired configuration to close the wound 12.

Having discussed the operative distal end of the device 130 in several embodiments, it is now of interest to return to the proximal end 134 and operation of the suture tensioning mechanism 158 and stylet operating assembly 161 initially illustrated in Figure 29.

In Figure 40, the suture-tensioning mechanism 158 is illustrated in the form of 5 sponge 201 through which the suture 45 is passed as it extends into the shaft 141. The friction between the sponge 201 and the suture 145 maintains sufficient tension on the suture 145 to facilitate placement of the suture loop 185 around the stylet tip 163, as discussed with reference to Figure 33. Certainly, the function of the suture-tensioning mechanism 158 can also be accomplished with other devices and materials providing a coefficient of friction 10 sufficient to engage the suture 145. Alternatively, the mechanism 158 may include means defining a tortuous path or other structure adapted to resist movement of the suture 145 in the distal direction.

A preferred embodiment of the stylet-operating assembly 161 is also illustrated in 15 Figure 40. In this case, the assembly 161 includes a pair of slides 203 and 205 attached, respectively, to the stylets 147 and 149. These slides 203 and 205 will typically have a planar configuration and will be adapted to move longitudinally within the housing 138 to control 20 operation of the respective stylets 147 and 149.

The slide 205 attached to the stylet 149 has a notch 207 formed along its inner edge. In this particular embodiment, the slide 205 moves generally axially within the housing 138 20 without any substantial lateral movement.

By comparison, the slide 203 attached to the stylet 147 also includes a notch 209 which extends along the inner edge of the slide 203. On the distal side of the slot 209, the inner edge of the slide 203 is provided with a ramp 212 which extends distally inwardly toward the axis 132. A guide slot 214 is formed in the slide 203 and keyed to a pin 216 fixed 25 to the housing 138. In distal portions 218, the slot 214 extends generally axially; however, in proximal portions 221, the slot 214 extends proximally inwardly toward the axis 132. With the slot 214 thus configured, the slide 203 is adapted to move axially as the slot portions 218 are keyed to the pin 216, and adapted to move both axially and laterally as the slot portions 221 are keyed to the pin 216.

30 Disposed between the slides 203 and 205 is a third slide 225 having a thumb tab 227 which extends through the housing 138 and is accessible to the user. The thumb tab 227 is movable within a slot 230 defined by the housing 138, the slot including a distal slot

portion 232, a proximal slot portion 234. These slot portions 232 and 234 are displaced axially from each other by a pair of ramp 212 and 240 which define a transition zone 241 of the slot 230. The slide 225 associated with the finger tab 227 includes a projection 250 which extends toward the slide 203 and a projection 252 which extends toward the slide 205.

5 In the following discussion, reference will be made to Figures 41-46 in discussing the progressive operation of the stylet-operating assembly 161 at the proximal end 136 of the suturing device 130. These Figures 41-46 are keyed to Figures 31-36 previously referred to in a discussion relating to the stylets 147 and 149 at the distal end 134 of the suturing device 130.

10 In operation, the suturing device 130 is initially positioned as illustrated in Figure 41 with the thumb tab 227 seated in the slot portion 234, the projection 250 seated in the notch 209, and the pin 216 located at the distal end of the slot portion 218. From this initial position, the operator holding the handle 138 can move the thumb tab 227 distally until the pin 16 is seated in the proximal end of the slot portion 221, as illustrated in Figure 42. This  
15 will bring the thumb tab 227 into the transition zone 241 and up to the ramp 240. Lateral movement of the slide 203, occasioned by the angled configuration of the slot 214, will remove the notch 209 from the projection 250 which is then proximate to the ramp 212 on the edge of the slide 203. This forward movement of the slide 203 is accompanied by forward movement of the stylet 147 as illustrated in Figure 32.

20 Further movement of the thumb tab 227 in the distal direction causes the thumb tab 227 to ride along the ramp 240 thus moving the slide 225 longitudinally and laterally of the slide 203. With this position illustrated in Figure 43, the tab 250 of the slide 225 rides along the ramp 212 of the slide 203 which remains in the location illustrated in Figure 42.

25 The lateral movement of the thumb tab 227 and associated slide 225 causes the projection 252 to engage the slot 207 in the slide 205. This happens immediately as the thumb tab 227 moves along the ramp 240 so that further movement of the thumb tab 227 into the slot portion 232 also moves the slide 205 distally. Of course, this distal movement of the slide 205 is accompanied by distal movement of the stylet 149 to its distal-most position illustrated in Figure 33. This important step is also characterized by the suture loop 185 being  
30 placed over the stylet tip 163 as previously discussed.

Once this step has been accomplished, the user can return the thumb tab 227 to the transition zone 241. As part of this process, the tab 227 will ride up on the ramp 238 and

thereby move the slide 225 axially and distally, withdrawing the stylet 149 to the position illustrated in Figure 34. Near the end of this distal movement, the thumb tab 227 will ride on the ramp 238 moving the associated slide 225 laterally so that the projection 252 disengages the notch 207. This disengagement of the notch 207 is accompanied by engagement of the 5 notch 209 by the projection 250. Thus, this position of the slides 203 and 205 is commensurate with the position of the stylets 247 and 249 illustrated in Figure 34.

Further movement of the thumb tab in the distal direction moves the slide 203 proximally until the pin 216 reaches the distal end of the slot 218. This proximal movement of the slide 203 is accompanied by proximal movement of the stylet 147 to the position best 10 illustrated in Figure 35. In this final position, the thumb tab 227 is seated in the proximal portions 234 of the slot 241.

In a final phase of operation, the suturing device 130 can be totally removed from the wound 12 as illustrated in Figure 38. Although the thumb tab 227 remains in its final position during this step, the entire device 130 is moved proximally away from the wall 16 leaving the 15 suture configuration illustrated in Figures 38 and 40 for the alternative embodiments of those figures.

In several of these embodiments, the stylets 147 and 149 automatically curve on the far side 30 of the wall 16 to intersect within the distal end of the shaft 141. In these embodiments, transfer of the suture loop 185 occurs directly. For example, the suture 20 loop 185 carried by the stylet 149 is transferred directly to the stylet 143 as illustrated in Figure 33.

It is also within the concept of this invention to provide the stylets 147 and 149 with a straight configuration not only on the near side 27 but also on the far side 30 of the wall 16. In such an embodiment a suture-transfer mechanism, such as that designated by the reference 25 numeral 261 in Figure 47, can be provided to pick up the suture loop 185 from the stylet 149 and to carry that loop 185 to the stylet 147. In such an embodiment, the stylets 147 and 149 remained in a spaced relationship and the mechanism 261 merely carries the suture loop 185 between the spaced stylets 147, 149.

The suture-transfer mechanism 261, of course, can take many forms. One form 30 contemplated includes a tubular stylet 263 extending entirely through the housing 138 (Figure 29) and the working channel 156 of the shaft 141. This stylet, in a preferred embodiment, is movable longitudinally and rotatably along the axis 132 by operation of a

proximal knob (not shown). The distal end of the stylet 263 is preferably formed with a notch 265 on its circumference. By rotating the stylet 263, the notch 265 can be brought into proximity with the stylet 149 where it engages the suture loop 185 as illustrated in Figure 48. Then the stylet 263 can be rotated to move the notch 265 and the engaged suture loop 185 into proximity with the stylet 147, as illustrated in Figures 49 and 50. In accordance with a preferred method, the stylet 147 can then advance to engage the suture loop 185, as illustrated in Figure 51, and retracted to spread the suture loop 185 between the stylets 147 and 149, as illustrated in Figure 52. After transferring the suture loop 185 to the stylet 263, the suture-transfer mechanism 261 can be withdrawn into the shaft 141. The stylets 147 and 149 can then be moved proximally and the suturing device 10 withdrawn from the wound 12.

Variations on this concept might include an embodiment where the stylets 147 and 149 do not curve toward the axis 132, but rather remain in a generally parallel relationship. In such an embodiment, the suture-transfer mechanism 261 would engage the suture loop 185 and carry the loop over the opposing stylet 147. In such a structure, the suture-transfer mechanism 261 might take the form of a Nitinol wire axially deployable with a distal end laterally extending into proximity with the stylet 149 and rotatable to move the suture loop 185 into proximity with the stylet 147.

Although the concept of the arm formed from Nitinol wire is particularly advantageous, many other transfer mechanisms will be apparent to those skilled in the art. In general, any embodiment providing stylets 147 and 149 with a space relationship on the far side of the wall 16 can benefit from a transfer mechanism that will engage the suture 145 at one spaced location and move the suture 145 to another spaced location on the far side of the body wall.

Most of the foregoing disclosure has been directed to closure of a wound or incision in a single piece of body tissue referred to as the body wall 16. It should be readily apparent that this device is equally advantageous for suturing first and second pieces of body tissue designated by the reference numerals 16a and 16b in Figure 52a. These pieces 16a, 16b are separated by an area of intersection 266 which may be little more than a plane of separation 267. Ideally, if the tissue pieces 16a, 16b are relatively thin, the stylets 147 and 149 can pass through the respective pieces 16a, 16b and transfer the suture 145 on the far side 30 of the pieces 16a and 16b.

Alternatively, the tissue pieces 16a and 16b may be relatively thick and disposed in adjacent contacting relationship as illustrated in Figure 52b. In this case, the area of separation 266 may only be a plane of separation 267. In this embodiment, providing the shaft 141 with the hollow distal tip 143 can be of particular advantage. In this case, the 5 hollow distal tip 143 can be inserted along the plane of separation 267 to widen the area of separation 266 and thereby provide additional space within which the suture transfer can take place.

Having disclosed multiple embodiments of the suture apparatus 10, each offering particular advantages to the associated suturing process, it is apparent in several of these cases 10 that the surgeon is left with four suture ends 74-81 extending from the vessel 18 as illustrated in Figure 53. The distal suture ends 76, 81 extend through the incision 12 in the wall 16 while the proximal suture ends 74, 78 extend through the respective needle holes 125, 127 on either side of the incision 12.

Initially, the suture ends 76, 81 can be tied to form a knot 270 illustrated in Figure 54. 15 Once this knot 270 is formed, the suture ends 76, 81 form a loop 272 having a first side 274 and a second side 276 best illustrated in the top view Figure 56. Spreading the loop 272, the suture end 74 can be threaded through the loop 272 from the first side 274, and the suture end 78 can be threaded through the loop 272 from the second side 276. Pulling on the suture ends 74 and 78 will draw the knot 270, loop 272, and suture ends 74, 78 into the incision 12 in 20 a figure-8 configuration. At this point, the suture ends 74 and 78 can be further tied, for example, in a square knot 278.

The figure-8 configuration of the resulting suture is illustrated in the axial cross-section view of Figure 32. From this view it is apparent that the figure-8 configuration of the suture is of particular advantage as it greatly facilitates disposition of the edges of the 25 incision 12 in an abutting relationship. With portions of the sutures 32, 34 passing through the incision 12, the sides of the incision 12 cannot assume either an overlapping relationship or a juxtaposed relationship, which often results from a conventional-loop suture. Once again it will be noted that this highly-advantageous suture structure can be accomplished with the suture apparatus 10 in a totally blind environment and without any access to the far side 30 of 30 the wall 16.

A further embodiment of the invention, illustrated in Figures 58-66, differs from the foregoing embodiments in that neither of the needles 70, 72 carry the suture to the far side 30.

In this embodiment, elements of structure similar to those previously discussed will be designated by the same reference numeral followed by the lower-case letters "b". For example, in Figure 58, the suturing apparatus 10b is illustrated to include a working channel 54b and an axis 41b extending between a proximal end 43b and a distal end 45b. The 5 needles or hooks are designated by the reference numerals 70b and 72b. A tube 47b forms the supporting structure and provides a distally-facing surface 48b.

In Figure 58, the apparatus 10b is illustrated to be operatively disposed between two objects 281 and 283, one of which will typically include body tissue. These objects 281 and 283, which define the near side 27b and far side 30b, may form opposite sides of an incision 10 in a body conduit such as the femoral vein 18b in Figure 60A. Of particular interest to the present invention are the slots or guideslots 167b and 170b which extend through the distal end of the sheath 47b and into the working channel 54b. These slots are best illustrated in Figure 59. As previously mentioned, a guidewire 21b can be used to facilitate the operative disposition of the suture apparatus 10b.

15 Also illustrated in Figure 60A are a pair of actuators 285 and 287 which are axially slideable on the sheath 47b to advance and retract an associated one of the hooks 70b and 72b, respectively. Thus, movement of the actuators 285, 287 in the distal direction advances the hooks 70b and 72b distally into the sheath 470. In an opposite manner, movement of the actuators 285, 287 in the proximal direction withdraws the hook 70b and 72 b from the 20 sheath 47b.

An initial step of operation is illustrated in Figures 60A and 60B wherein the suture apparatus 10b is shown to be operatively disposed, with the tube 87b extending through the vessel 18b. Initially, the actuators 285 and 287 are disposed in their proximal positions and the associated hooks 70b and 72b substantially retracted into the sheath 47b. This initial 25 placement of the apparatus 10b can be facilitated by threading the working channel 54b onto the guidewire 21b, which has been left extending through the wall of the vessel 18b from the prior procedure. Use of the guidewire 21b in this manner greatly facilitates the initial introduction of the apparatus 10b through the wall 18b to the operative position illustrated in Figures 60A and 60B.

30 At this point, the guidewire 21b can be removed leaving the suture apparatus 10b in place as illustrated in Figures 61A and 61B. This removal of the guidewire 21b leaves a patent working channel 54b which can be of particular advantage in further steps of the

preferred method of operation. For example, a tubular stylet 289 can be introduced into the working channel 54b at the proximal end of the sheath 47b. The stylet 289 is preferably tubular in configuration and in a preferred embodiment is loaded with a single length of suture 291. This suture 291 extends through the entire length of the stylet 289 to the distal end where it is formed into multiple suture loops 293, as best illustrated in Figure 61B. Although the suture 291 is preferably provided as a single length of material, it is particularly advantageous that this single length be formed into multiple suture loops 293 at the distal end for purposes discussed in greater detail below.

At this point in the process, the stylet 289 and suture loops 293 are introduced into the working channel 54b until the loops 293 are positioned generally between the guideslots 167b and 170b in the tube 87b. With the stylet 289 and suture loops 293 thus disposed, the actuators 285 and 287 can be moved from their distal position illustrated in Figure 60A to a proximal position as illustrated in Figure 61A. This movement deploys the associated hooks 70b and 72b, respectively. In the manner previously discussed, deployment of these hooks 70b, 72b causes them to initially penetrate the objects 281, 283 such as the wall of the vessel 18b. Further deployment of the hooks 70b, 72b causes them to move through the respective guideslots 167b, 170b and into the working channel 54b of the apparatus 10b. Between the guideslots 167b, 170b, the hooks 70b, 72b pass into the working channel 54b where they each engage at least one of the suture loops 293.

With the hooks 70b, 72b deployed and extending into the suture loops 293, the stylet 289 can be removed from the sheath 47b. Although the stylet 289 can be easily withdrawn, the suture loops 293 will be held in place by the needles 70b, 72b. With the loops 293 being retained and the stylet 289 being withdrawn, the single suture 291 is left to extend through the working channel 54b, as illustrated in Figure 62A. Tensioning the ends of the suture 291 will cause the suture loops 293 to draw down on the hooks 70b, 72b in the manner best illustrated in Figure 62B. Withdrawing the hooks 70b, 72b by operation of the actuators 285, 287 will cause the hooks 70b, 72b to engage individual suture loops 295 and 297 and to draw these loops out through the respective slots 167b, 170b, and back through the objects 181, 183, as shown in Figures 63A and 63B.

At this point the apparatus 10b can be removed from the objects 181, 183 such as the vessel 18b. With the apparatus 10b removed from the objects 181, 183, the suture loops 295, 297 can be disengaged from the hooks 70b, 72b, and the ends of the suture 291 can be

withdrawn from the working channel 54b of the apparatus 10b. This penultimate step in the preferred method of use is illustrated in Figures 64A and 64B.

With the ends of the suture 291 extending between the objects 181 and 183, and with the suture loops 295, 297 extending through the objects 181 and 183, respectively, the 5 surgeon is left with two suture ends 291 and two suture loops 295, 297 that can be tied in a variety of configurations to facilitate a particular operative procedure.

Although the foregoing embodiments have been disclosed primarily in a procedure for closing an incision in a single piece of tissue, it will be apparent that the closure apparatus 10b can be used in more generic procedures. For example, two separate pieces of tissue can be 10 joined by the apparatus 10b, as illustrated in Figure 65. The separate pieces of tissue may be joined, for example, to create an anastomosis. In another procedure, the objects 181 and 183 may be formed of dissimilar materials. For example, the object 181 could be native tissue, while the object 183 could be a prosthetic device such as a heart valve, as illustrated in Figure 66. These are merely examples of other types of procedures where the two objects 181 15 and 183 may be separate portions of the same piece of tissue, pieces of different tissues, or articles of totally dissimilar materials. In all of these cases, the two objects 181, 183 are joined by the apparatus 10 which can be operated solely from the near side 27.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, illustrated in Figures 67-71, elements of structure similar to those previously discussed are designated by the same 20 reference numeral followed by the lower-case letter "c". For example, in Figure 67, the suturing apparatus 10c is illustrated to include a working channel 54c and an axis 41c extending between a proximal end 43c and a distal end 45c. The needles or hooks 70c and 72c are disposed in respective needle channels 50c and 52c. A tube 47c forms a supporting structure and provides a distally-facing surface 48c. The objects to be sutured are designated 25 by the reference numerals 181c and 183c.

This embodiment of Figure 67 differs from some of those previously disclosed in the formation of uni-directional slots 301 and 303 in the respective needles 70c and 72c. The suture 291c, which may include a single or double length of suture material, is threaded through the working channel 54c and outwardly through the guideslots 167c and 170c to 30 engage these uni-directional slots 301 and 303 in the respective hooks 70c and 72c. From these slots 301 and 303, the ends of the suture 291c can extend into the respective needle

channels 50c, 52c, or, alternatively, these ends of the suture 291c can extend outwardly of the tube 47c as illustrated in Figure 67.

As the suture apparatus 10c is initially placed for operation, the distal sheath 87c is disposed between the objects 181c and 183c with the needles 70c, 72c extending through these objects 181c and 183c, respectively. From this initial position, the hooks 70c and 72c can be deployed distally to carry opposite sides of the suture 291c through the respective objects 181c and 183c. As the needle 70c and 72c move distally, they pass through the guideslot 167c and 170c, respectively, and into the working channel 54c. During this step, the suture 291c is formed into two suture loops 305 and 307, which extend through the objects 181c and 183c, respectively. As the needles 70c and 72c extend into the distal tube 87c, the slots 301 and 303 carry the suture loops 305 and 307 into the working channel 54c, as illustrated in Figure 68.

From this position, the needles 70c and 72c can be withdrawn proximally. Initially, this withdrawal causes the unidirectional slots 301 and 303 to disengage the suture loop 305 and 307 leaving these loops within the working channel 54c. The needles 70c and 72c are then further withdrawn from the guideslots 67c and 170c and back through the objects 181c, 183c into the needle channels 50c and 52c, as illustrated in Figure 69.

With further reference to Figure 69, the uni-directional characteristics of the slots 301 and 303 can be better understood. In this view, it can be seen that, for example, the slot 303 includes a distally-facing engagement hook 309 and a proximally-facing inclined surface 312. Formed by this structure, the slot 303 is uni-directional in that it has characteristics for engaging the suture 291c as it moves in the distal direction, and characteristics for disengaging the suture 291c as it slides off of the inclined surface 312 moving in the proximal direction. Thus, when the needles 70c and 72c are moved distally, the slots 301 and 303 form the suture loops 305, 307, and move those loops into the working channel 54c. However, when the needles 70c and 72c are withdrawn, the suture loops 305 and 307 are disengaged and left within the working channel 54c.

At this point in the procedure, an obturator in the form of a snare 314 can be moved distally through the working channel 54c and beyond the suture loops 305 and 307, as illustrated in Figure 70. The snare 314 preferably includes a shaft 316 and a plurality of fingers 318 extending outwardly from the shaft 316 and facing proximally. These fingers 318 also provide the snare 314 with uni-directional characteristics in that the snare 314 can be

moved distally beyond the suture loops 305 and 307 without engaging the suture loops. However, as the snare 314 is withdrawn proximally, the fingers 318 engage the suture loops 305 and 307 and draw them back through the working channel 54c in the manner illustrated in Figure 71.

5 After the suture loops 305 and 307 have been drawn back through the objects 181c and 183c, the entire suture apparatus 10c can be removed leaving the suture 291c and suture loops 305 and 307 substantially in the form illustrated in Figure 64. At this point the surgeon can tie any appropriate suture knot in order to join the objects 181c and 183c.

10 Further embodiments of the invention, illustrated in Figures 72-74, are particularly adapted for use in open surgery where there is usually greater accessibility to the objects to be joined or sutured. In these embodiments, elements of structure similar to those previously disclosed will be designated by the same reference numerals followed by the lower-case letter "d".

15 Even in open surgery conditions, it is often necessary to deliver sutures to precise locations that are hard to reach or that are stressful or repetitive. These conditions often exist, for example, in minimally invasive surgeries where the suturing apparatus 10d, illustrated in Figure 72, can be of particular advantage. In this embodiment, the suturing apparatus 10d includes but a single needle 70d that is used to suture the object 181d to the object 183d. In the illustrated embodiment, the object 181 may comprise tissue while the object 183 may 20 comprise a prosthetic valve or other surgical appliance having a suture ring, flange, or a suture cuff 330. In other respects, this embodiment is similar to that of Figure 61A where an obturator or stylet 289d provides multiple suture loops 293d within the working channel 54d. As in the previous embodiment, the needle 70d follows a path through the tissue or object 181d and the suture cuff 330 into the working channel 54d where it engages one of the 25 suture loops 293d. Withdrawing the needle 70d along its path pulls the suture loop 293d back through the suture cuff 330 and the object 181. Proximal withdrawal of the apparatus 10d permits tying of the suture and joining of the objects 181d and 183d. It can be seen that in this case, a single needle embodiment is preferred in order to delivery multiple sutures around the perimeter of the suture cuff 330.

30 It will be appreciated that the tissue or object 181d can be joined to the suture cuff 330 by any of the foregoing embodiments including that illustrated in Figure 67 where the

needle 70d would carry the suture through the objects 181d, 183d and into the working channel 54d where the suture would be withdrawn by a snare (not shown).

Another embodiment which may be particularly advantageous in open surgery conditions is that illustrated in Figure 73, wherein like elements of structure are designated by 5 the same reference numeral followed by the lower-case letter "e".

As in previous embodiments, the apparatus 10e of this embodiment includes an outer tube or sheath 47e having a distally-facing surface 48e. A supporting structure or tube 87e extends distally of the surface 48e and defines the working channel 54e. In this combination, at least one bolster or pledget 332 is provided. Pledgets are well-known for their advantage in 10 reducing the stress concentrations which develop between a fine suture and the associated tissue or object through which it passes. The pledget 332 in this case is disposed in the path of the needle 70e so the suture passes through the pledget where it enters or exits the tissue or objects 181e, 183e. The pledget 332 can be provided with an aperture 334 which provides a snug fit around the support structure or tube 87e. A second pledget 336 having an 15 aperture 338 can also be mounted on the tube 87e at a spaced distal location as illustrated in Figure 73.

With the pledgets 332, 336 having a frictional relationship with the support tube 87e, they will commonly be mounted prior to moving the suturing apparatus 10e into its operative position relative to the object 181. This movement of the apparatus 10e relative to the 20 object 181e is best illustrated in Figure 73 by an arrow 341. When the apparatus 10e and object 181e are moved relative to each other along the arrow 341, the object 181e is brought into the path of the needle 70e between the pledgets 332 and 336. In a similar manner, the object 183e can be moved laterally along an arrow 343 into the path of needle 72e between the pledgets 332 and 336. With the objects 181e, 183e properly disposed, operation of the 25 needles 70e, 72e as previously discussed will cause their movement from a withdrawn position illustrated in Figure 73 to an advanced position illustrated in Figure 74. As previously discussed, this movement will typically be characterized by the distal end of the needles 70e and 72e passing through guideslots 167e and 170e and into the working channel 54e. Suture loops 293e disposed within the working channel 54e can then be 30 withdrawn by the needles 70e, 72e and back through the objects 181e, 183e, and pledgets 336, 332. Once again, any of the foregoing embodiments of the suturing apparatus 10 might be advantageously combined with pledgets 332, 336 in a particular operative procedure.

In another embodiment illustrated in Figure 75, elements of structure similar to those previously discussed will be designated by the same reference numeral followed by the lower-case letter "f". This embodiment comprising an outer sheath 47f, a support tube 87f, and needles 70f and 72f, also includes a radial enlargement which functions as a backing 350.

- 5 This backing 350 is commonly spaced distally of the surface 48f associated with the tube 47f. As illustrated in Figure 75, the objects 181f and 183f are operatively disposed in the path of the needles 70f and 72f between the surface 48f and the backing 350f. With this orientation, deployment of the needles distally through the objects 181f, 183f and the pledges 332f and 336f is facilitated by the backing 350 which holds these elements in place against the force of
- 10 the needles 70f and 72f. The backing 350 can be provided in the form of wires or plastic and may be deployed from a low-profile state to a high-profile state by operation of elements at the proximal end of the apparatus 10f. The backing 350 may be deployed for example from a low-profile position within the working channel 54f outwardly through the guideslots 167f, 170f or through other slots provided in the support structure or tube 87f. Once again, any of
- 15 the foregoing embodiments, particularly those including the pledges 332 and 336 may benefit from the backing 350 illustrated in Figure 75.

- Although several embodiments of the apparatus 10 have been disclosed, along with the associated methods, it will be appreciated that many modifications in these structures and methods will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the mesh disclosed for one embodiment of the expandable structure 92 may be a woven or non-woven material commonly consisting of a multiplicity of fibers which define interstices of the mesh material. In such a structure, it may be that the needles 70, 72 will penetrate the interstices of the mesh so that the capture of the suture ends is somewhat more difficult. In such an embodiment, it may be desirable to coat the mesh material of the expandable structure 92 so that the mesh in the low-profile state firmly captures the suture ends 76, 81. As noted, this capture may occur when the expandable structure 92 is merely returned to its low-profile state. If the capture is sufficient at this point, the entire suture apparatus can be removed, drawing with it the suture ends 76, 81. In embodiments wherein the capture is not sufficiently effected by returning the structure 92 to a low-profile state, it may be further desirable to draw the structure 92 back into the sheath 47 to further compress the structure around the suture ends 76, 81.

It will also be apparent that many of the functions associated with the finger tabs 61, 63, 64, and 65 can be combined. For example, the finger tabs 61 and 65 associated with the

needles 70, 72 can be combined into a single tab. In a further embodiment that single tab might also be combined with the tab 63, which deploys the structure 92 to its high-profile, radially-expanded state. When these three functions are combined in a single finger tab, it is desirable that the initial proximal movement of that tab first deploy the expandable structure 92 and then advance the needles 70, 72. Movement of the single tab in the proximal direction would first retract the needles and then permit the expandable structure 92 to return to the low-profile state. A detent might be provided on such a tab at its most proximal position in order to maintain the suture ends 76, 81 in the captured state during removal of the suture apparatus 10.

10 The handle assembly 56 can also take many forms. In addition to the form illustrated in Figure 1, this handle assembly 56 could take the form of a pistol grip or even a scissors-type handle such as that commonly associated with graspers.

15 Although the foregoing embodiments have each disclosed a two-needle construction, it will be apparent that the suture apparatus 10 can function with only one needle and more than two needles. In most cases, the total number of needles will be a multiple of two, particularly where the procedure is terminated with a four-end knot of the type disclosed. With multiple-needle embodiments, the needles will typically be arranged in a predetermined pattern. For example, a pattern where associated pairs of the needles are disposed on opposite sides of the wound or incision.

20 In a particular procedure, it might be desirable to replace the knot with some other type of retention member or device. For example, a crimp ring (not shown) might replace either the knot 130 or the square knot 138 to join the associated suture ends 76, 81 and 74, 78, respectively.

It will be understood that many other modifications can be made to the various 25 embodiments of the present invention herein disclosed without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, various sizes of the surgical device, and particularly the outer sheath 47, are contemplated as well as various types of construction materials. Also, various modifications may be made in the configuration of the parts and their interaction. Therefore, the above description should not be construed as limiting the invention, but merely as an 30 exemplification of preferred embodiments thereof. Those of skill in the art will envision other modifications within the scope and spirit of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. A suturing apparatus for closing an incision or wound defined by a tissue wall having a near side and a far side, comprising:

an elongate support structure having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;

5 a receiver disposed at the distal end of the support structure, the receiver being sized and configured to fit through the incision and having properties for providing structural support for the tissue wall on the far side of the tissue wall;

a suture operatively disposed with a first end in proximity to the distal end of the support structure and a second end operatively disposed in proximity to the proximal end 10 of the support structure;

a carrier movable relative to the support structure and adapted to move the first end of the suture through the tissue wall surrounding the incision and into the receiver;

the receiver having characteristics for capturing the first end of the suture; whereby

15 removal of the apparatus from the incision facilitates a proximal relationship between the first end of the suture and the second end of the suture with the suture extending through the tissue and the incision or wound.

2. The apparatus recited in Claim 1 wherein:

the receiver has a first state and a second state;

the receiver in the first state has a low profile facilitating insertion of the receiver through the incision; and

5 the receiver in the second state has a high-profile facilitating movement of the first end of the suture into the receiver.

3. The apparatus recited in Claim 2 wherein the elongate support structure comprises a tube and the apparatus further comprises:

an elongate actuator disposed within the tube and operable to move the receiver between the first state and the second state.

4. The apparatus recited in Claim 3 wherein the carrier comprises a needle and the suture is threaded through the needle.

5. The apparatus recited in Claim 4 wherein the needle has a lumen and the suture is threaded through the lumen of the needle.

6. The apparatus recited in Claim 4 wherein:

the needle is movable along a path;

the receiver in the first state is removed from the path of the needle; and

the receiver in the second state is disposed in the path of the needle to receive

5 the first end of the suture.

7. The apparatus recited in Claim 1 wherein the receiver comprises at least one of a mesh, an elastomer, a foam structure, and an inflatable structure.

8. The apparatus recited in Claim 2 wherein the receiver has memory characteristics biasing the receiver to the second state.

9. A method for closing an incision defined by surrounding tissue forming a body wall having a near side and a far side, comprising the steps of:

inserting a receiver through the incision from the near side to the far side of the body wall;

5 supporting the tissue with the receiver on the far side of the body wall;

providing a suture having a first end and a second end;

moving the first end of the suture from the near side of the body wall through the surrounding tissue;

10 during the moving step imbedding the first end of the suture in the receiver on the far side of the wall;

capturing the first end of the suture in the receiver to form a removable attachment between the first end of the suture and the receiver;

withdrawing the receiver and the first end of the suture from the far side of the wall through the incision to the near side of the wall; and

15 removing the first end of the suture from the receiver to bring the first end of the suture into proximity with the second end of the suture with the suture extending through the surrounding tissue and the incision.

10. The method recited in Claim 9 wherein the moving step comprises the steps of:  
providing a needle having a lumen;  
threading the suture through the lumen of the needle; and  
moving the needle and the first end of the suture through the surrounding tissue  
5 and into the receiver on the far side of the wall.

11. The method recited in Claim 10 wherein:  
the step of moving the needle includes the step of moving the needle along a path; and  
after the inserting step, the method includes the step of expanding the receiver  
5 into the path of the needle.

12. The method recited in Claim 9 wherein the inserting step includes the steps of:  
providing a guidewire;  
positioning the guidewire to extend through the incision; and  
inserting the receiver over the guidewire and through the incision from the near  
5 side of the wall to the far side of the wall.

13. The method recited in Claim 9 wherein prior to the moving step the method comprises the step of radially expanding the receiver.

14. The method recited in Claim 13 wherein the step of radially expanding the receiver includes the step of radially stretching the receiver.

15. The method recited in Claim 13 further comprising the steps of providing the receiver with memory characteristics; and  
the step of radially expanding the receiver includes the step of permitting the memory characteristics of the receiver to radially expand the receiver.

16. The method recited in Claim 11 wherein following the expanding step, the receiver is in an expanded state and the withdrawing step further comprises the step of withdrawing the receiver in the expanded state from the far side of the wall through the incision to the near side of the wall.

17. A suturing device for closing a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side, including:

a shaft having an axis extending between a proximal end and a hollow distal end, the distal end of the shaft being adapted for movement from the near side of the body tissue, through the wound, to the far side of the body tissue;

5 a suture;

a first stylet operable from the proximal end of the shaft for carrying the suture from the near side of the body tissue into the hollow distal end of the shaft;

10 a second stylet operable from the proximal end of the shaft for engaging the suture within the hollow distal end of the shaft and for moving the suture from the far side of the body tissue to the near side of the body tissue; whereby

the suture can be tied on the near side of the body tissue to close the wound.

18. The suturing device recited in Claim 17, wherein:

the shaft has an operative position wherein first portions of the shaft are disposed on the near side of the body tissue and second portions of the shaft are disposed on the far side of the body tissue;

5 at least one of the first stylet and the second stylet has a generally straight configuration in proximity to the first portion of the shaft; and

at least one of the first stylet and the second stylet has a generally curved configuration in proximity to the second portion of the shaft.

19. The suturing device recited in Claim 18 wherein:

the first stylet and the second stylet have a non-intersecting relationship in proximity to the first portions of the shaft; and

the first stylet and the second stylet have an intersecting relationship in

5 proximity to the second portions of the shaft defining a hole sized and configured to receive the

20. The suturing device recited in Claim 17, further comprising:

portions of the first stylet defining a hole sized and configured to receive the suture; and

portions of the second stylet defining a hook sized and configured to engage

5 the suture within the hollow distal end of the shaft.

21. The suturing device recited in Claim 17, wherein:

the first stylet is movable along a first path to carry the suture from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue;

the second stylet is movable along a second path to move the suture from the

5 far side of the body tissue to the near side of the body tissue; and

at least one of the first path of the first stylet and the second path of the second stylet is curved on the far side of the body tissue.

22. The suturing device recited in Claim 17, further comprising:

first portions of the shaft defining a first guide slot along the distal end of the shaft;

second portions of the shaft defining a second guide slot opposing the first

5 guide slot along the distal end of the shaft;

the first stylet being operable to move the suture from outside the shaft, through the first guide slot, and into the hollow distal end of the shaft;

the second stylet being operable to move from outside the shaft into the second guide slot to engage the suture inside the hollow distal end of the shaft; and

10 the first guide slot and the second guide slot being positioned along the distal end of the shaft to guide the first stylet and second stylet into an intersecting relationship.

23. A suturing device for closing a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side, including:

- a shaft having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;
- first and second stylet, each extendable from a first position on the near side of
- 5 the body tissue to a second position on the far side of the body tissue;
- a suture;
- the first stylet being operable from the proximal end of the shaft for carrying at least a portion of the suture between the first position and the second position;
- the second stylet being operable from the proximal end of the shaft to engage
- 10 the suture portion at the second position and to move the suture portion to the first position;
- the first stylet and the second stylet having a generally spaced relationship in the first position on the near side of the body tissue; and
- the first stylet and the second stylet have generally intersecting relationship at the second position on the far side of the body tissue.
24. The suturing device recited in Claim 23, wherein:
- the second stylet is curved to intersect the first stylet in order to engage the suture portion at the second position.
25. The suturing device recited in Claim 24, wherein:
- the second stylet intersects the first stylet within the distal end of the shaft.
26. The suturing device recited in Claim 23, further comprising:
- portions of the first stylet define a hole sized and configured to receive the suture at the first position; and
- portions of the second stylet define a hook sized and configured to engage the
- 5 suture portion at the second position.
27. The suturing device recited in Claim 23, wherein:
- the first stylet is movable along a first path to carry the suture from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue;
- the second stylet is movable along a second path to engage the suture on the far
- 5 side of the body tissue and to move the suture to the near side of the body tissue; and

at least one of the first path and the second path is curved on the far side of the body-tissue.

28. The suturing device recited in Claim 23, further comprising:
  - first portions of the shaft defining a first guide slot along the distal end of the shaft;
  - second portions of the shaft defining a second guide slot opposing the first guide slot along the distal end of the shaft;
  - the first stylet being movable from outside the shaft through the first guide slot to carry the suture portion to the second position; and
  - the second stylet being movable from outside the shaft through the second guide slot to engage the suture portion at the second position and to move the suture portion to the first position.
29. A suturing device for closing a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side, comprising:
  - a suture;
  - a shaft having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;
  - a first stylet including portions defining a hole sized and configured to receive the suture, the first stylet being operable from the proximal end of the shaft and movable relative to the shaft to carry the suture from a first position on the near side of the body wall to a second position on the far side of the body wall; and
  - a second stylet including portions defining a hook sized and configured to engage the suture on the far side of the body wall, the second stylet being operable from the proximal end of the shaft to engage the suture with the hook and to withdraw the suture from the far side of the body wall to the near side of the body wall.
30. The suturing device recited in Claim 29 wherein the second stylet is adapted to intersect the first stylet in order to engage the suture with the hook and to withdraw the suture from the far side of the body wall to the near side of the body wall.

31. The suturing device recited in Claim 30 wherein the second stylet intersects the first stylet within the distal end of the shaft.

32. The suturing device recited in Claim 29, wherein:

the first stylet is movable along a first path to carry the suture from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue;

the second stylet is movable along a second path to engage the suture on the far side of the body tissue and to move the suture to the near side of the body tissue; and  
at least one of the first path and the second path is curved on the far side of the body tissue.

33. The suturing device recited in Claim 29, further comprising:

first portions of the shaft defining a first guide slot;

second portions of the shaft defining a second guide slot;

the first stylet being movable from outside the shaft through the first guide slot to carry the suture into the distal end of the shaft; and  
the second stylet being movable from outside the shaft through the second guide slot to engage the suture within the distal end of the shaft.

34. The suturing device recited in Claim 33 wherein the first portions of the shaft define the first guide slot along a first side of the shaft;  
the second portions of the shaft define the second guide slot along a second side of the shaft; and  
the first side of the shaft is disposed opposite to the second side of the shaft.

35. A suturing device for closing a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side, comprising:  
a suture;  
a shaft having an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;  
a first stylet movable along a first path to carry the suture from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue;

a second stylet movable along a second path to engage the suture on the far side of the body tissue and to move the suture to the near side of the body tissue; and at least one of the first path and second path being curved on the far side of the body tissue.

36. The suturing device recited in Claim 35 wherein both the first path and the second path are curved on the far side of the body tissue.

37. The suturing device recited in Claim 35 wherein at least one of the first path and the second path on the near side of the body tissue is generally parallel to the axis of the shaft.

38. The suturing device recited in Claim 35 wherein the first path and the second path on the near side of the body tissue are disposed on opposing sides of the shaft.

39. The suturing device recited in Claim 36 wherein the first path and the second path cross the axis of the shaft on the far side of the body tissue.

40. The suturing device recited in Claim 39 wherein the first path intersects the second path generally along the axis of the shaft on the far side of the body tissue.

41. The suturing device recited in Claim 40 wherein the first path and the second path intersect at a point disposed generally along the axis of the shaft.

42. The suturing device recited in Claim 41 wherein the first path and second path are curved at the point of intersection.

43. A method for operating a suture device to close a wound in body tissue having a near side and a far side, comprising the steps of:  
providing the suturing device with a shaft and first and second stylets movable relative to the shaft between the far side and the near side of the body tissue;

5                 attaching a suture to the first stylet on the near side of the body tissue;  
— — — — — moving the first stylet and a portion of the attached suture from the near side of  
the body tissue to the far side of the body tissue;  
                       moving the second stylet from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of  
the body tissue;  
10                 coupling the suture portion on the far side of the body tissue to the second  
stylet;  
                       moving the second stylet and the coupled suture portion from the far side of the  
body tissue to the near side of the body tissue; and  
                       tying the suture on the near side of the body tissue to close the wound.

44.         The method recited in Claim 43 wherein the attaching step includes the step of  
threading the suture through a hole in the first stylet.

45.         The method recited in Claim 43, wherein:

the first moving step includes the step of moving the first stylet through the  
body tissue adjacent to the wound from the near side of the body tissue to the far side of the  
body tissue; and

5                 the second moving step includes the step of moving the second suture through  
the body tissue at a location proximal to the wound from the near side of the body tissue to the  
far side of the body tissue.

46.         The method recited in Claim 43 wherein the coupling step includes the step of  
coupling the suture on the far side of the body tissue with hook-defining portions of the  
second stylet.

47.         The method recited in Claim 43, wherein:

the providing step includes the step of forming first and second guide slots at  
the hollow distal end of the shaft;  
                       the first moving step includes the step of moving the first stylet through the  
5                 first guide slot; and

the second moving step includes the step of moving the second stylet through the second guide slot.

48. The method recited in Claim 43, wherein the engaging step includes the step of:

providing a suture-transfer mechanism;

operating the suture-transfer mechanism to couple the suture portion in

5 proximity to the first stylet on the far side of the body tissue;

operating the tissue-transfer mechanism to move the suture portion into proximity with the second stylet on the far side of the body wall; and

coupling the suture portion to the second stylet on the far side of the body wall.

49. A method for operating a suture device to join a first piece of body tissue to a second piece of body tissue, the first piece being separated from the second piece generally by a plane of intersection, the method comprising the steps of:

providing the suture device with a shaft, and first and second stylets movable 5 relative to the shaft;

attaching a suture to the first stylet, moving the first stylet and a portion of the attached suture through the first piece of body tissue and across the (area) of intersection;

moving the second stylet through the second piece of body tissue and into the area of intersection;

10 coupling the suture portion from the first stylet to the second stylet in the area of intersection;

moving the second stylet and the coupled suture portion from the area of intersection outwardly through the second piece of body tissue; and

tying the suture to join the first and second pieces of body tissue.

50. The method recited in Claim 49, further comprising the steps of:

during the providing step, providing the shaft of the suturing device with a hollow distal end; and

prior to the moving steps, inserting the hollow distal end of the shaft into the 5 area of intersection.

51. The method recited in Claim 50, further comprising the steps of:  
during the second providing step, providing the hollow distal end of the shaft  
with first and second guide slots;  
during the first moving step, moving the first stylet through the first guide slot  
5 into the hollow distal end of the shaft; and  
during the second moving step, moving the second stylet through the second  
guide slot into the hollow distal end of the shaft.

52. The method recited in Claim 50 wherein the coupling step includes the steps  
of:

providing a suture transfer mechanism in proximity to the first stylet and the  
second stylet;  
5 operating the suture-transfer mechanism to move the suture portion from the  
first stylet into proximity with the second stylet; and  
removably attaching the suture portion to the second stylet.

53. A suturing apparatus, comprising:

an elongate support structure having a working channel and an axis extending  
from a proximal end to a distal end;

5 a suture disposed in the working channel and forming at least one loop in the  
distal end of the support structure;

at least one pair of hooks movable between a proximal position at the proximal  
end of the structural support and a distal position at the distal end of the structural support;

at least one actuator disposed at the proximal end of the structural support and  
operable for moving the hooks from the proximal position to the distal position;

10 the hooks in the distal position extending to engage the suture within the  
working channel of the support structure; and

the actuator being operable to move the hooks and the engaged suture from the  
distal position at the distal end of the supporting structure to the proximal position at the  
proximal end of the supporting structure.

54. The apparatus recited in Claim 53, further comprising:

- portions of the support structure defining at least a pair of slots at the distal end of the support structure; and
- the hooks extending through the slots to engage the suture in the working channel of the support structure.

55. The apparatus recited in Claim 54, further comprising:

stylet disposed in the working channel of the support structure and adapted to carry the suture into proximity with the slots at the distal end of the supporting structure.

56. The apparatus recited in Claim 55, wherein:

- the at least one actuator is a first actuator adapted to move one of the pair of hooks between the proximate position and the distal position; and
- the apparatus further comprises a second actuator adapted to move the other of the pair of hooks between the proximal position and the distal position.

57. The apparatus recited in Claim 55, further comprising a plurality of loops formed by the suture at the distal end of the support structure.

58. A method for suturing two objects defining a near side and a far side, at least one of the objects comprising body tissue, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing an elongate structural support having a working channel and an axis extending from a proximal end to a distal end;
- 5 providing a suture extending within the working channel from the proximal end of the support structure to the distal end of the support structure;
- inserting the structural support between the two objects to an operative position wherein the proximal end of the structural support is disposed on the near side and the distal end of the structural support is disposed on the far side;
- 10 moving a pair of hooks through the objects to engage the suture in the working channel of the structural support on the far side;

withdrawing the hooks and the engaged suture through the objects to provide at least a pair of suture ends on the near side of the objects; and  
tying the suture ends on the near side of the objects to join the two objects.

59. The method recited in Claim 58, wherein the step of providing a suture comprises the steps of:

inserting a stylet into the working channel of the structural support; and  
moving the suture from the proximal end of the structural support to the distal  
5 end of the structural support.

60. The method recited in Claim 58, wherein the inserting step comprises the step of:

positioning the supporting structure from the near side of the objects to the far side of the objects over a guidewire disposed between the two objects.

61. The method recited in Claim 60, wherein the step of providing a suture comprises the steps of:

removing the guidewire from the structural support in the operative position;  
and

5 inserting a stylet into the working channel of the supporting structure to position the suture at the distal end of the structural support.

62. The method recited in Claim 58, further comprising the steps of:

providing a pair of slots extending into the working channel at the distal end of the supporting structure; and

during the moving step moving the hooks through the objects and the slots to  
5 engage the suture in the working channel of the supporting structure.

63. A suturing apparatus, comprising:

an elongate support structure having a working channel and an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;

- at least one pair of hooks movable between a proximal position at the proximal end of the support structure and a distal position at the distal end of the support structure;
- 5 at least one actuator connected to the hooks and operable from the proximal end of the support structure to move the hooks between the proximal position and the distal position;
- 10 at least one suture disposed in the working channel and extending to the hooks in the proximal position;
- the actuator being operable to move the hooks from the proximal position to the distal position and to form suture loops in the working channel of the support structure; and
- 15 a snare movable proximally to engage the suture loops within the working channel and to withdraw the suture loops proximally through the working channel.

64. A method for suturing two objects defining a near side and a far side, at least one of the objects comprising body tissue, the method comprising the steps of:
- providing an elongate structural support having a working channel and an axis extending between a proximal end and a distal end;
- 5 inserting the support structure between the two objects to an operative position wherein the proximal end of the support structure is disposed on the near side and the distal end of the support structure is disposed on the far side;
- providing at least one pair of hooks movable from a proximal position to a distal position;
- 10 threading a suture from the working channel with separate portions of the suture extending through the hooks;
- moving the hooks and the respective suture portions through the objects to the distal position of the hooks to form suture loops in the distal end of the support structure;
- 15 withdrawing the hooks leaving the suture loops in the distal end of the support structure;
- engaging the suture loops at the distal end of the support structure;
- withdrawing the support structure and suture loops from the object; and
- connecting the suture to join the objects.

65. A suturing device for joining a first object and a second object in a surgical procedure, comprising:

an elongate support structure having a working channel and an axis extending from a proximal end to a distal end;

5 a suture;

at least one needle having a distal end operable from the proximal end of the support structure to move along a path between a withdrawn position and an advanced position;

the distal end of the needle in the withdrawn position being disposed outside 10 the support structure, and in the advanced position being disposed within the working channel of the support structure;

at least one pledge disposed around the support structure in the path of the needle;

15 the device being adapted for operative disposition with the first object disposed in the path of the needle distally of the pledge;

an obturator movable within the working channel of the support structure to alternatively carry the suture into the working channel or out of the working channel; whereby

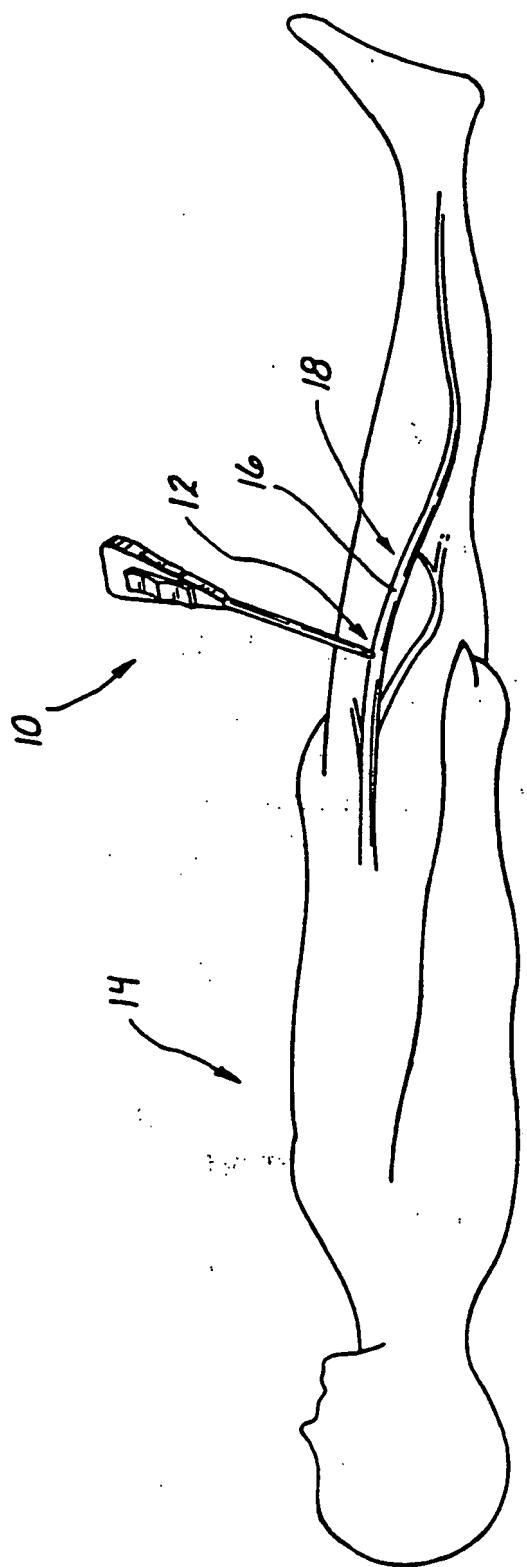
operation of the needle causes the distal end of the needle to move from the withdrawn position through the pledge and the object and into the working channel of the 20 support structure to alternatively withdraw the suture from the working channel or carry the suture into the working channel.

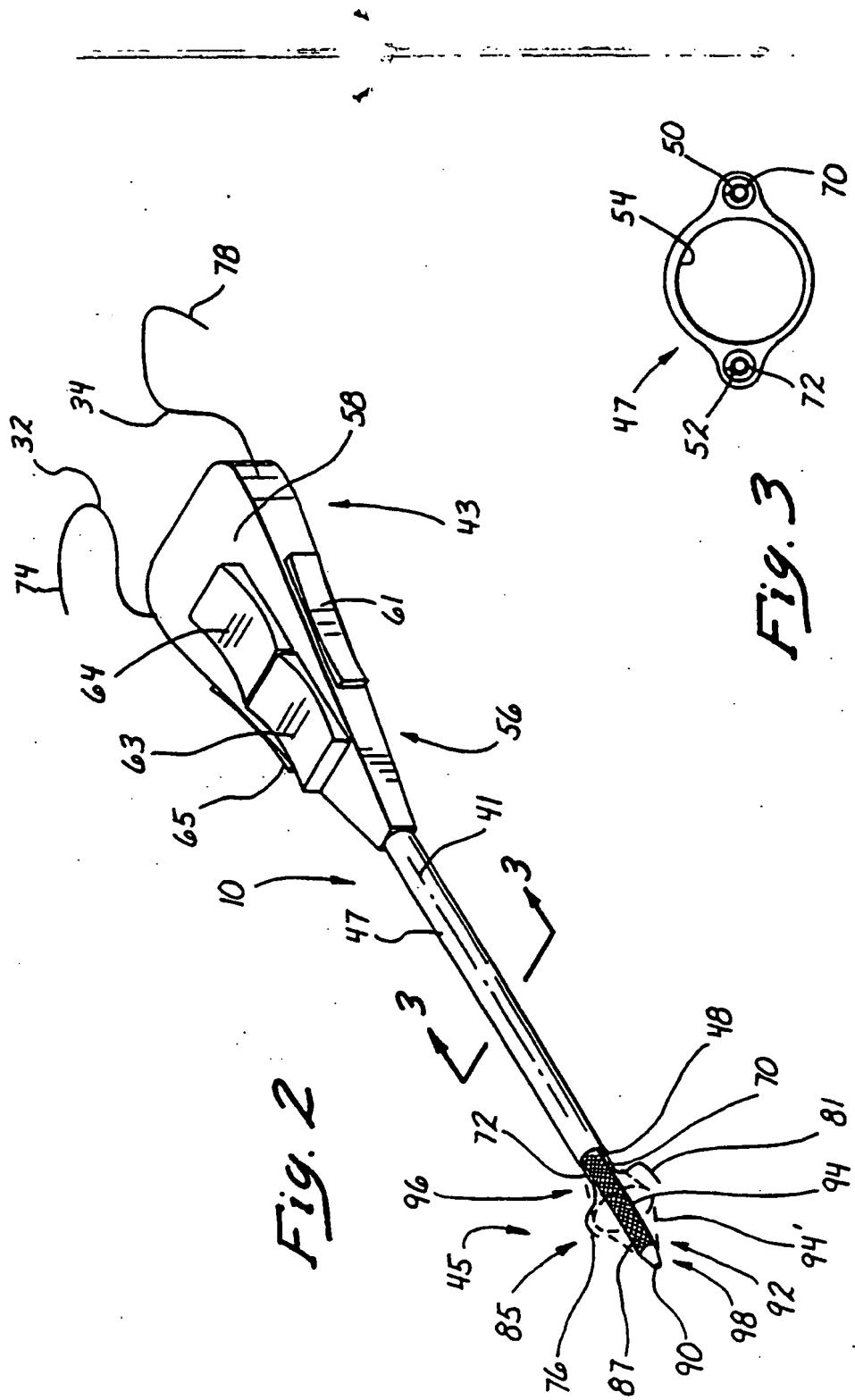
66. The suturing device recited in Claim 65, wherein the at least one pledge is a first pledge, and the device further comprises:

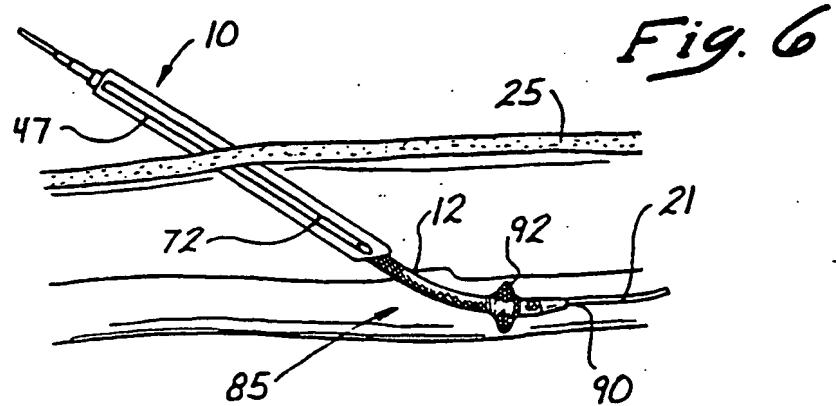
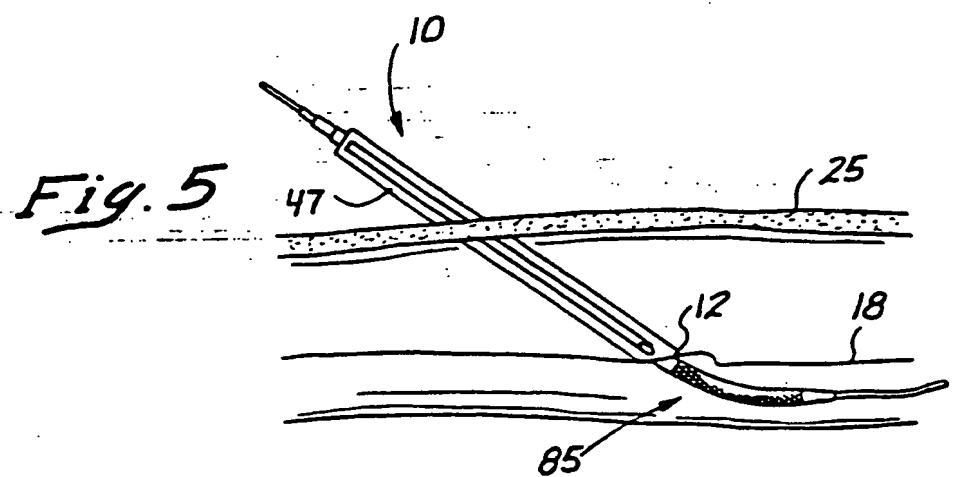
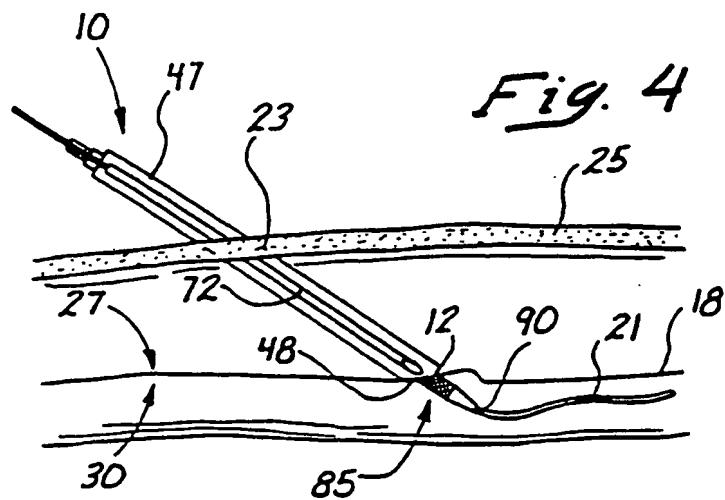
a second pledge disposed around the support structure distally of the first pledge and in the path of the needle.

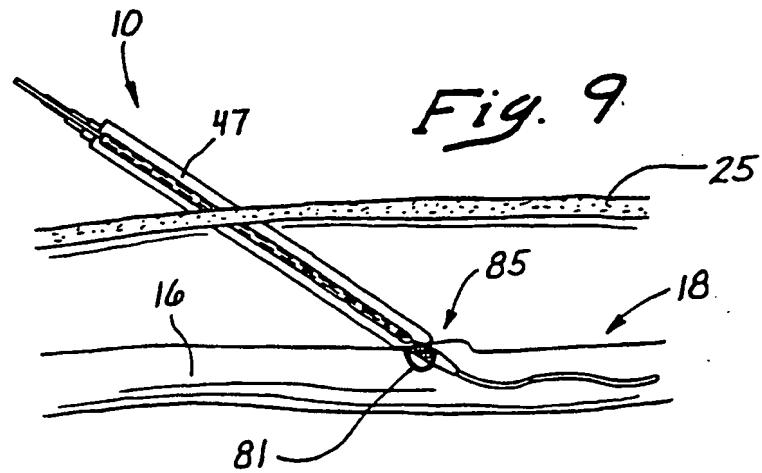
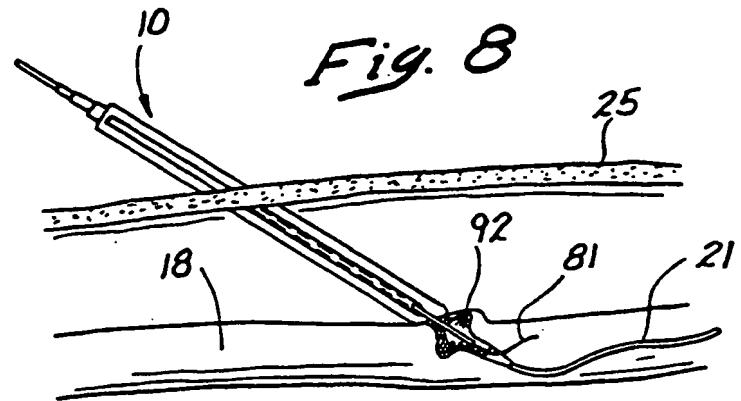
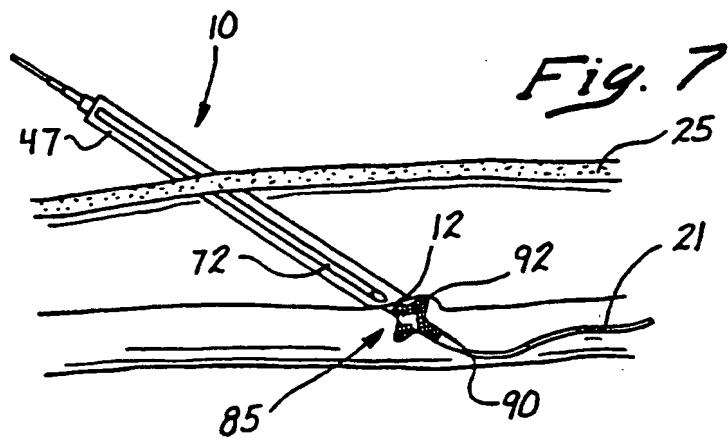
67. The suturing device recited in Claim 66 wherein the device is adapted for operative disposition with at least the first object in the path of the needle distally of the first pledge and proximally of the second pledge.

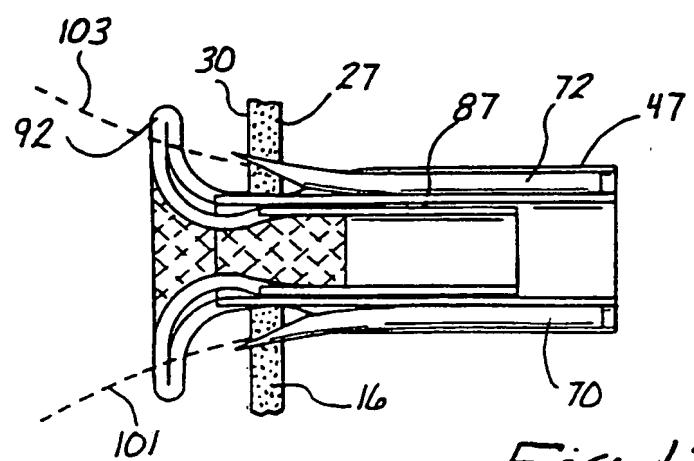
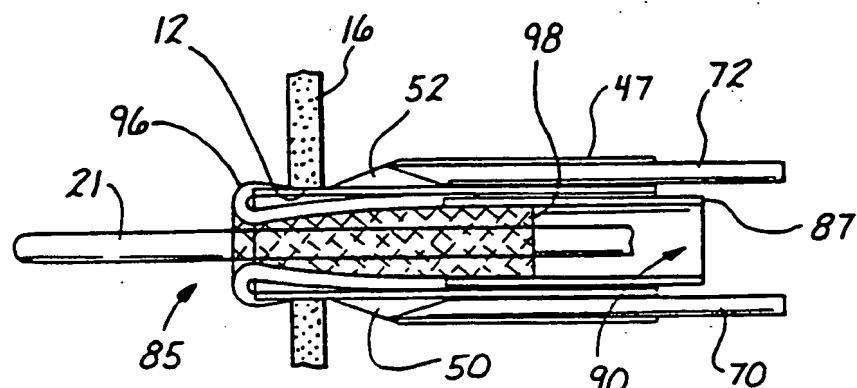
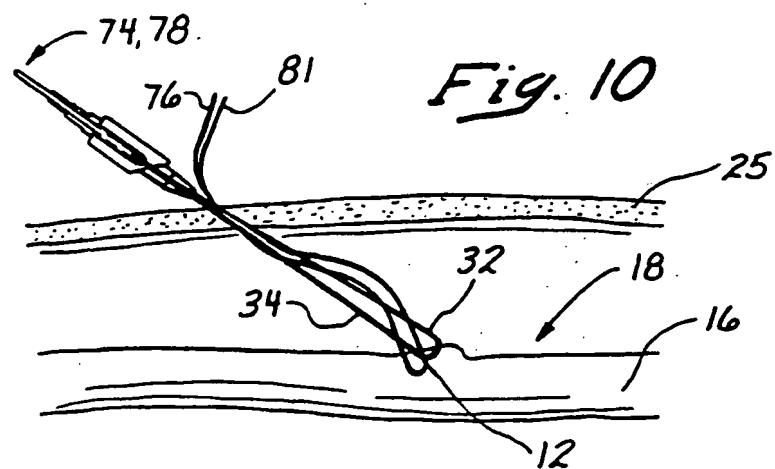
68. The suturing device recited in Claim 66, further comprising:  
a backing member disposed distally of the second pledget to support at least  
the second pledget when the needle passes distally along the path.

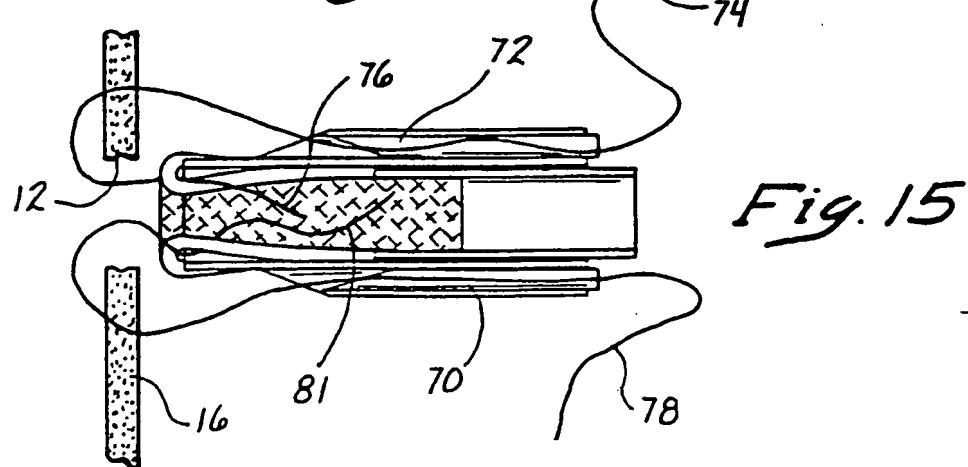
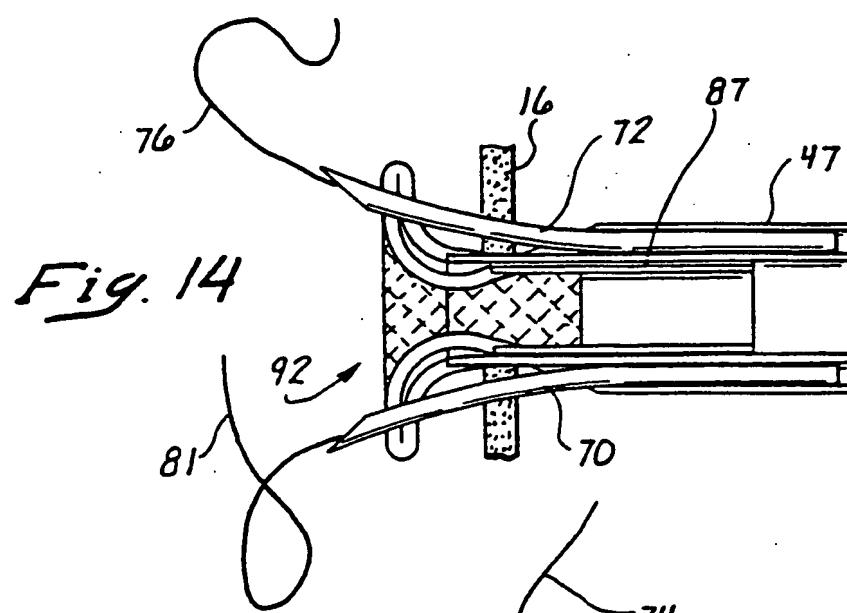
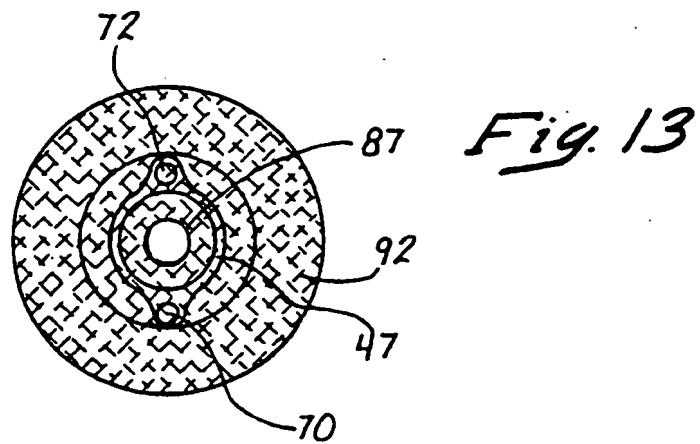












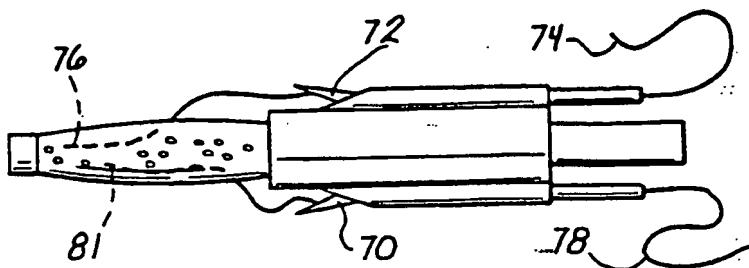
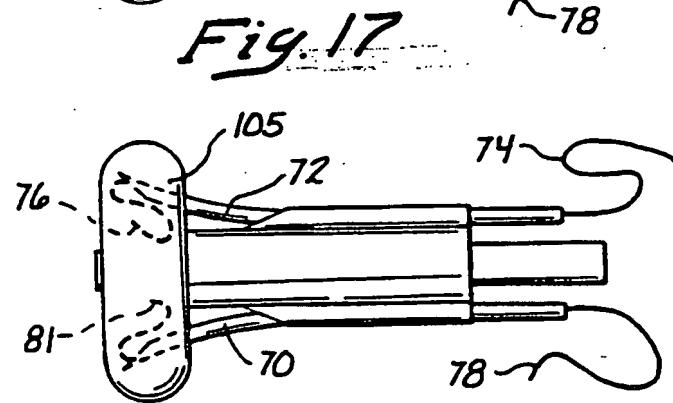
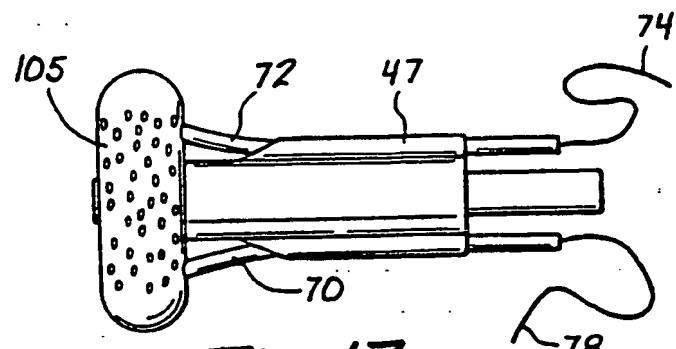
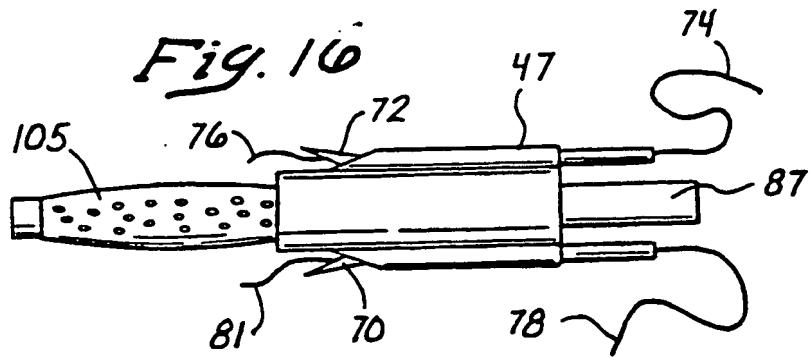


Fig. 18

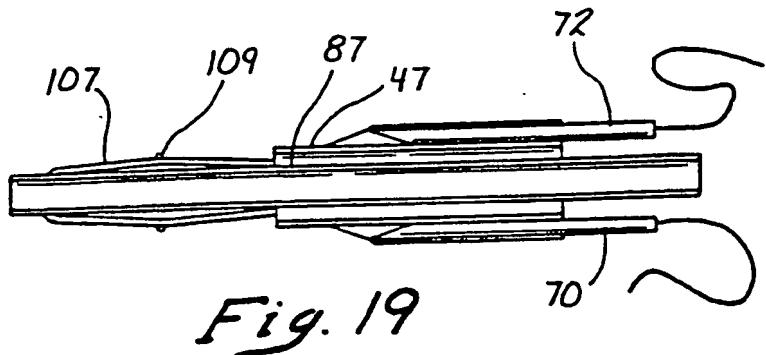


Fig. 19

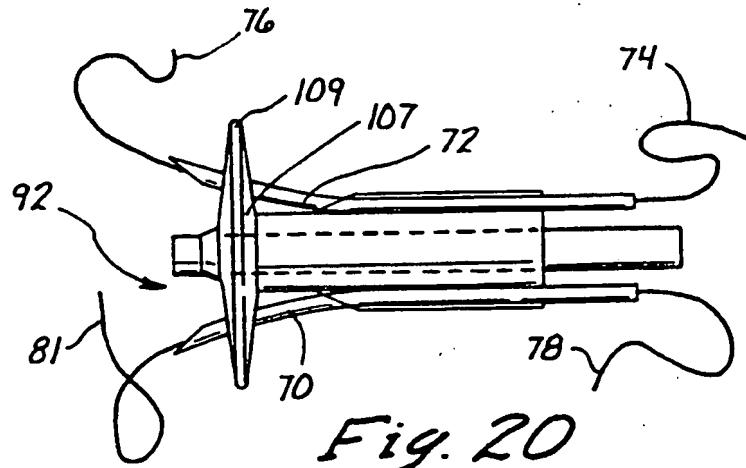


Fig. 20

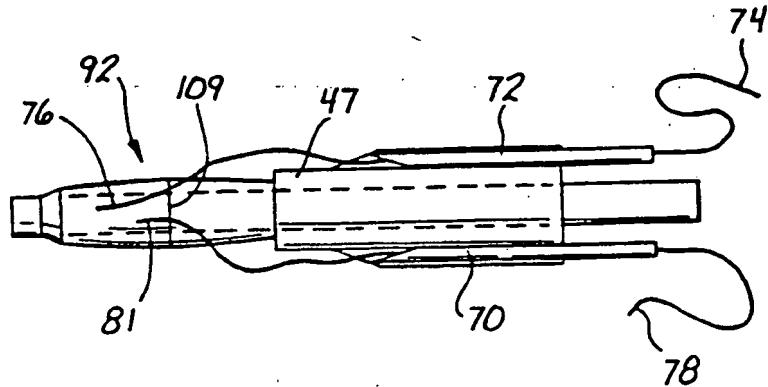
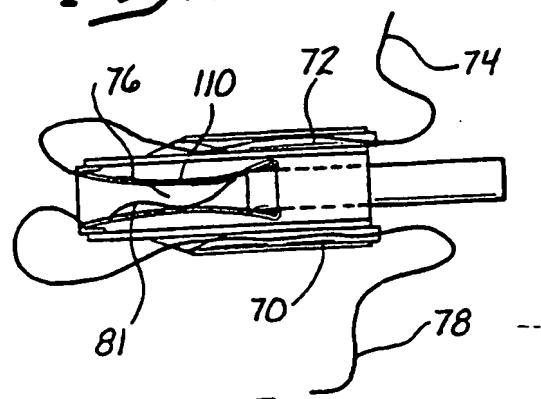
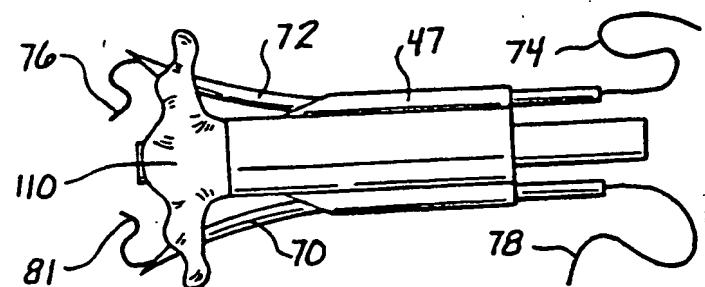
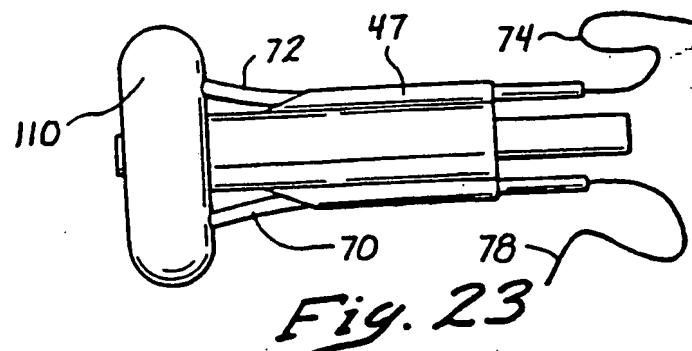
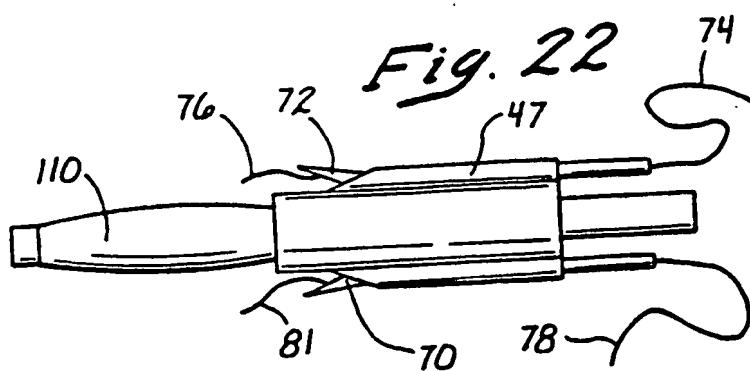


Fig. 21



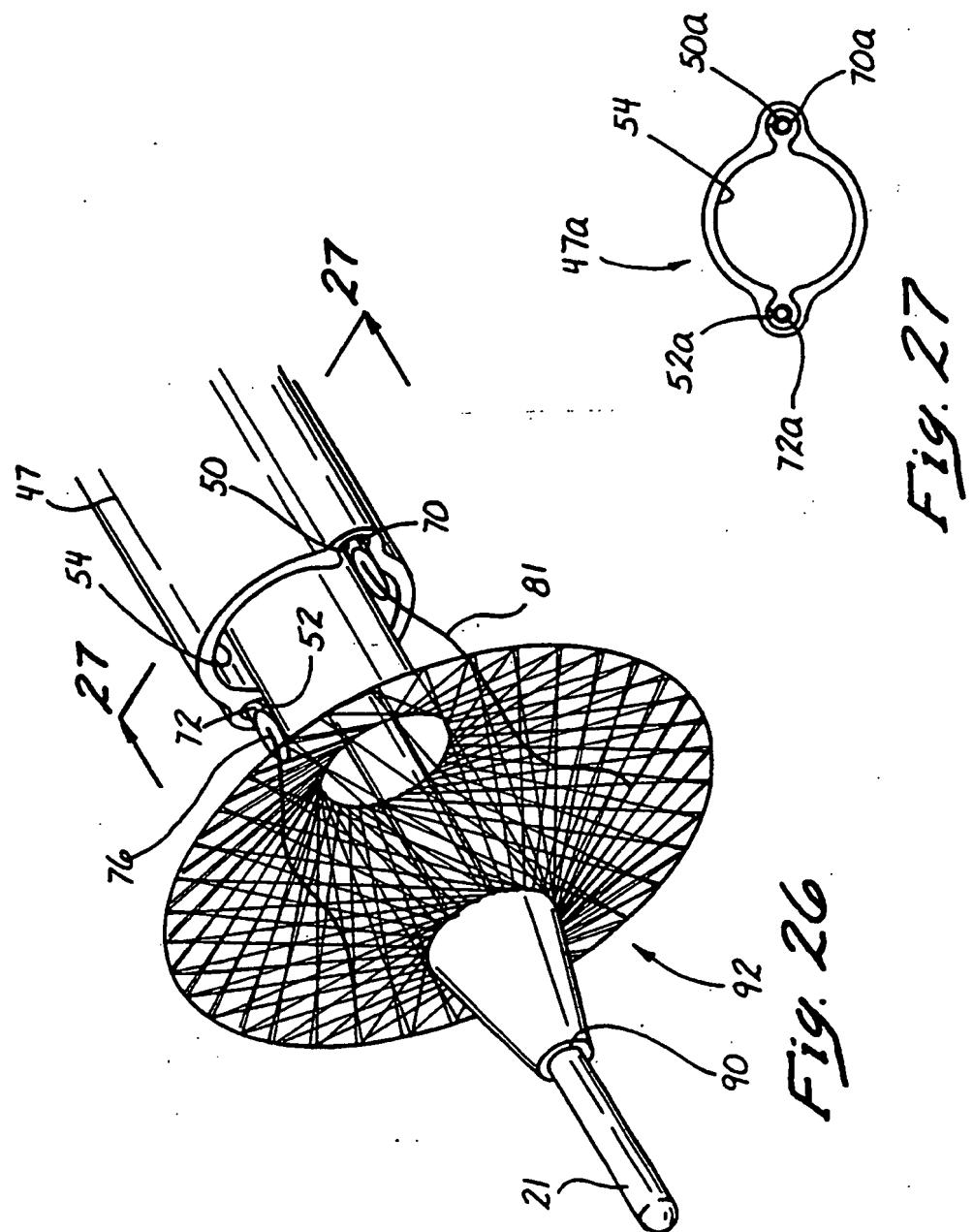


Fig. 26

Fig. 27

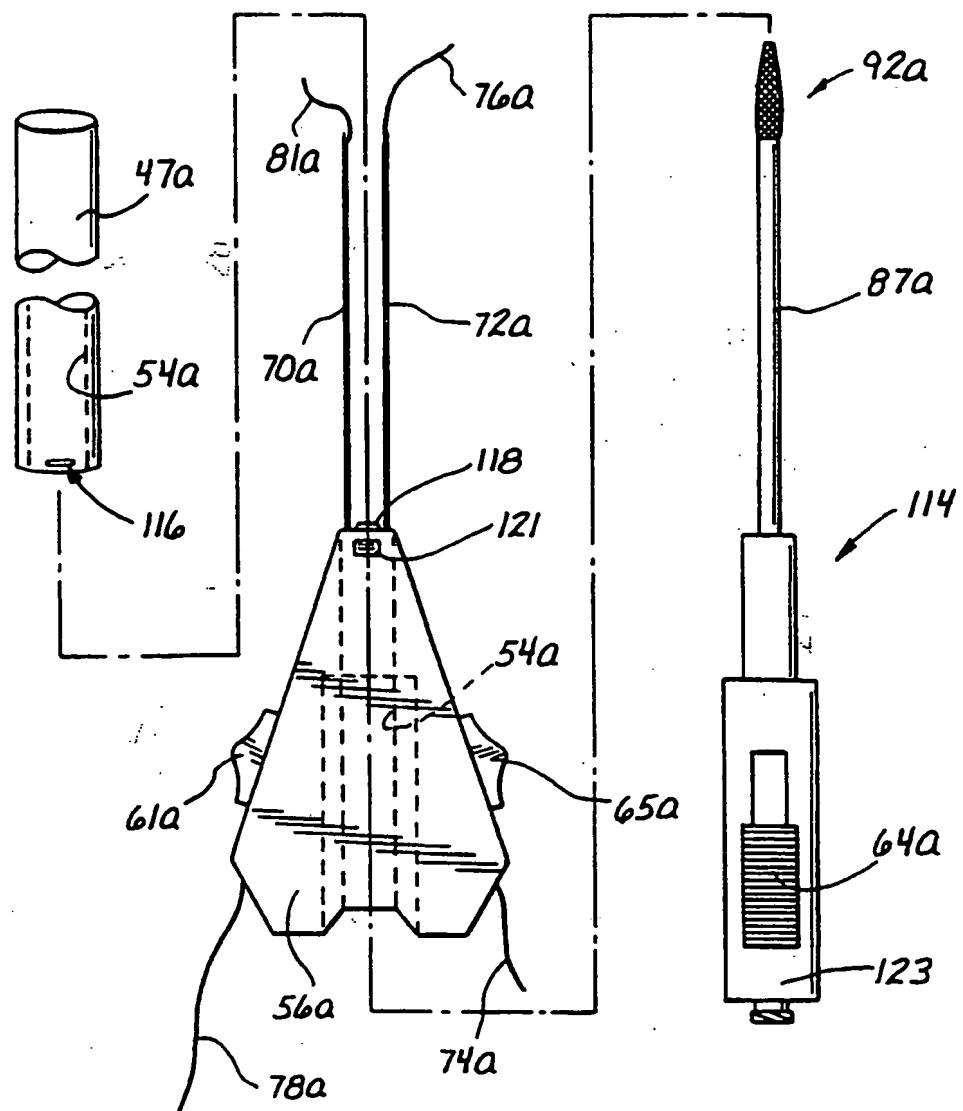


Fig. 28

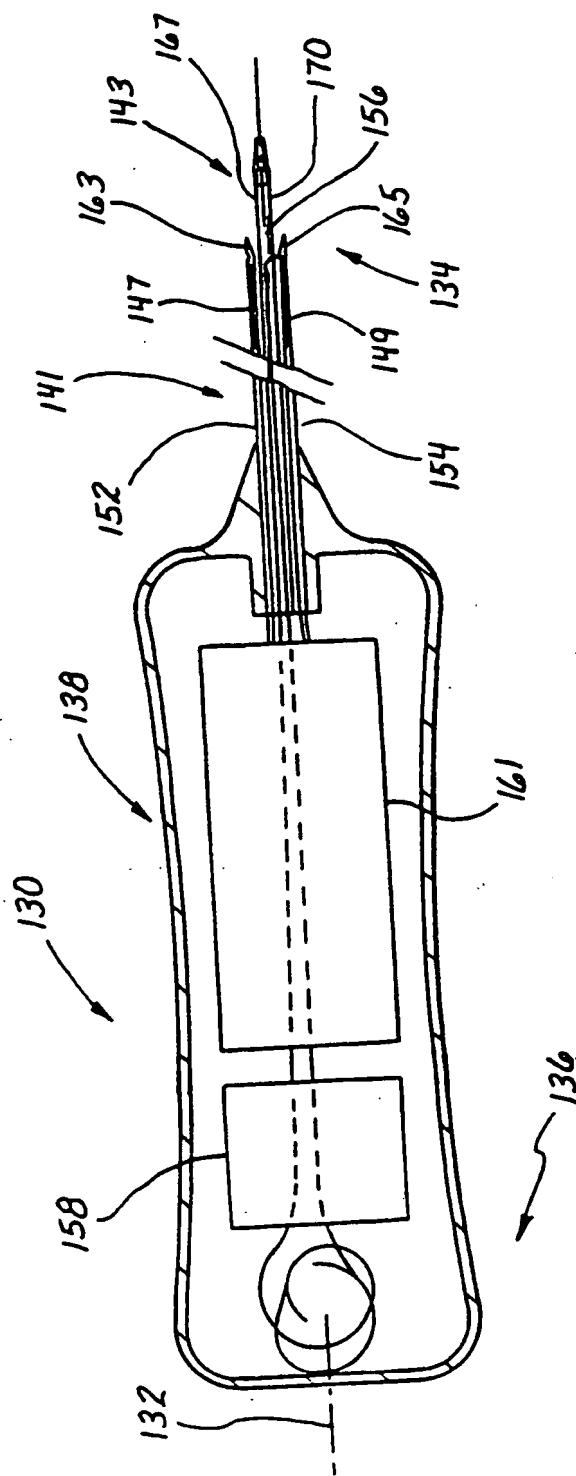


Fig. 29

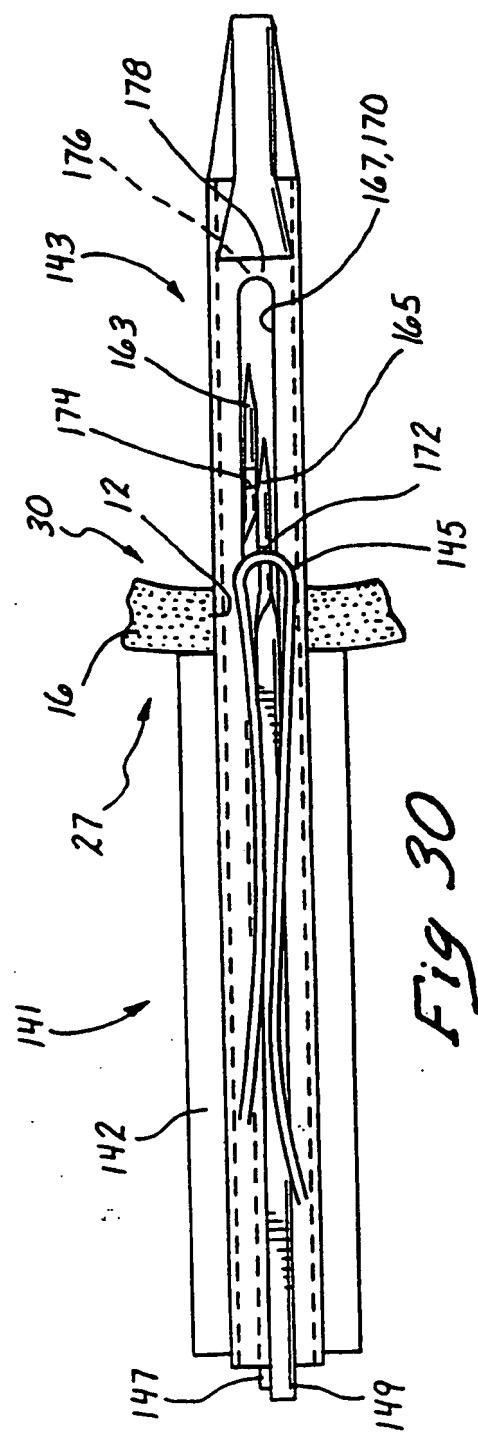


Fig 30

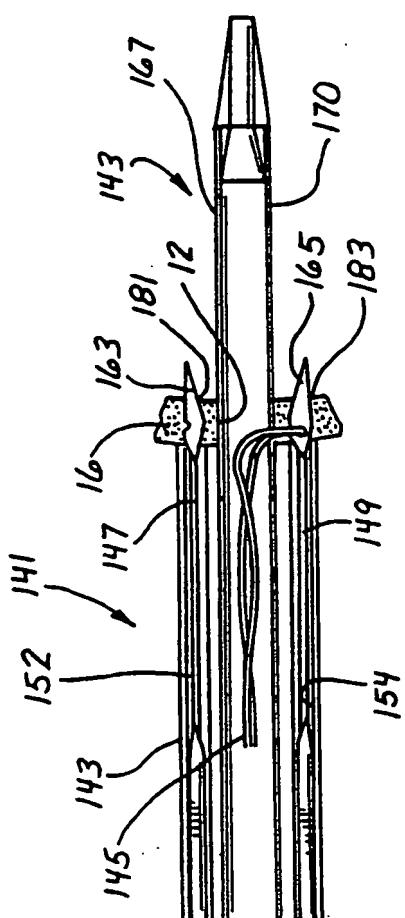
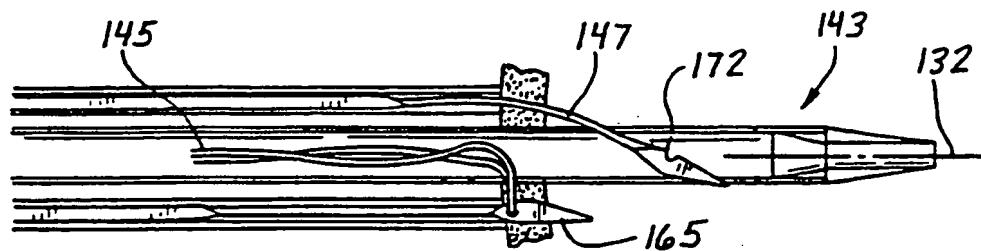
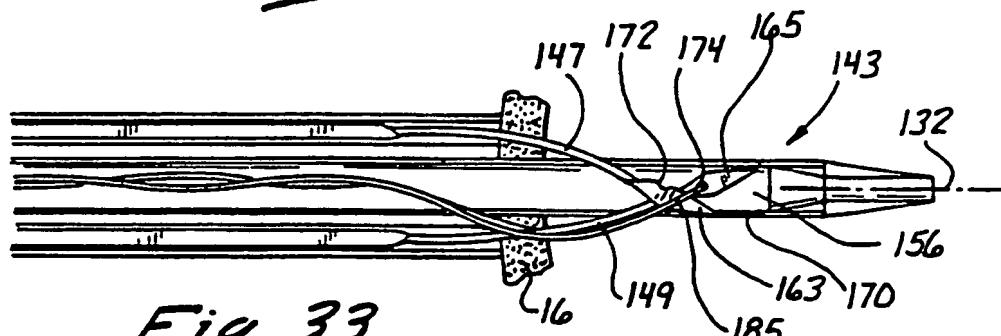


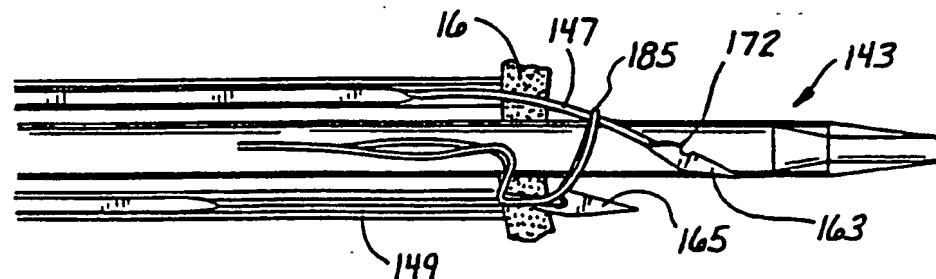
Fig. 31



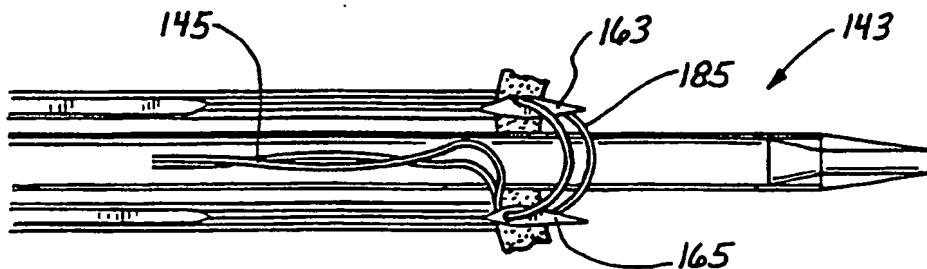
*Fig. 32*



*Fig. 33*

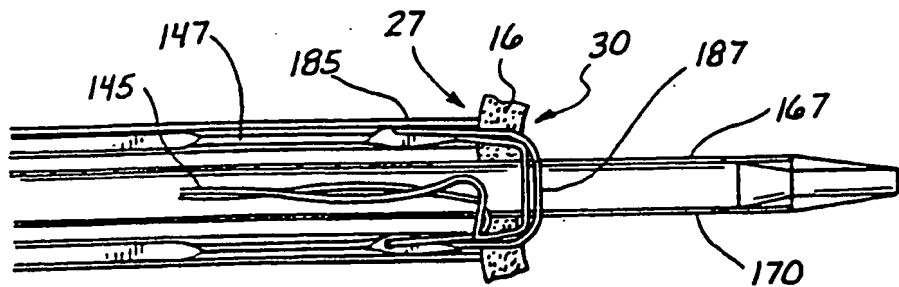
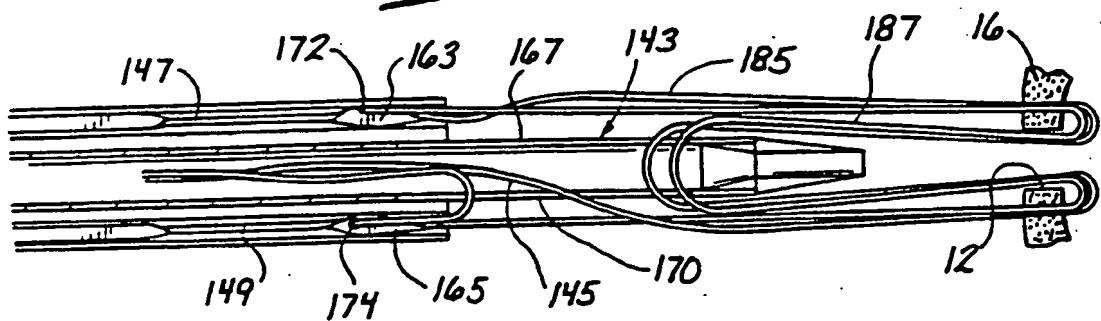
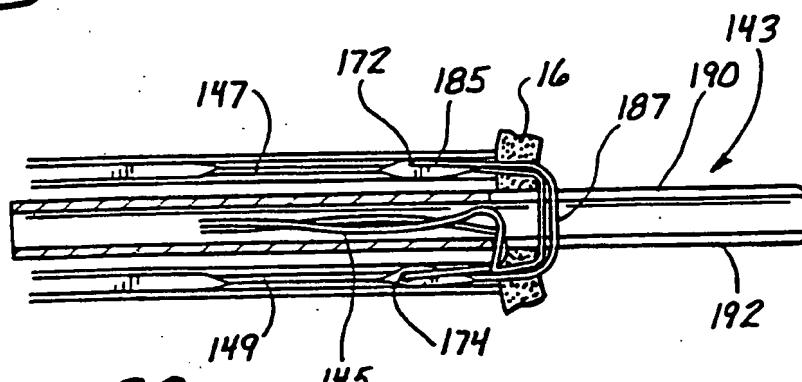
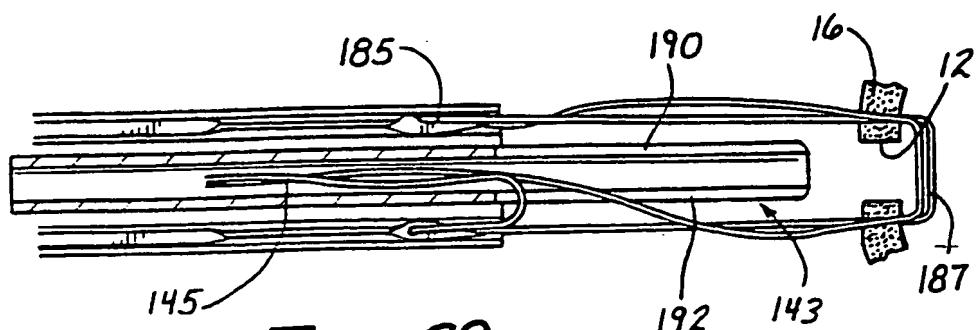


*Fig. 34*



*Fig. 35*

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*Fig. 36**Fig. 37**Fig. 38**Fig. 39*

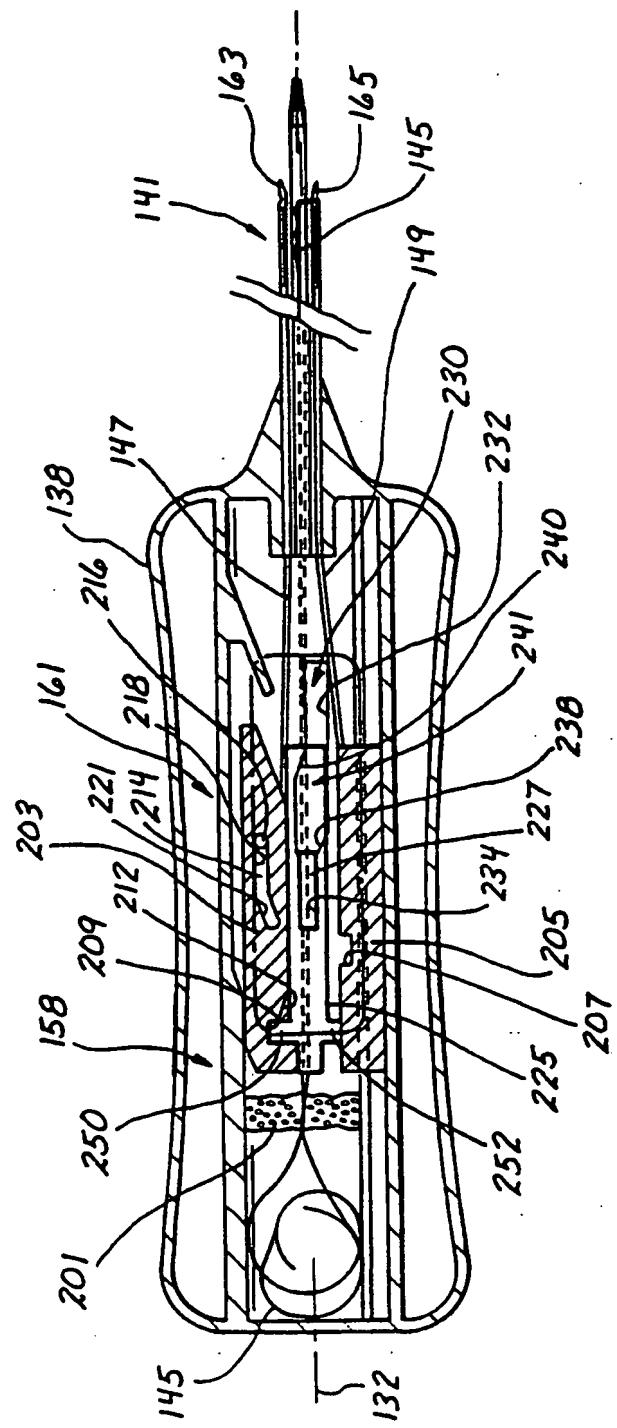
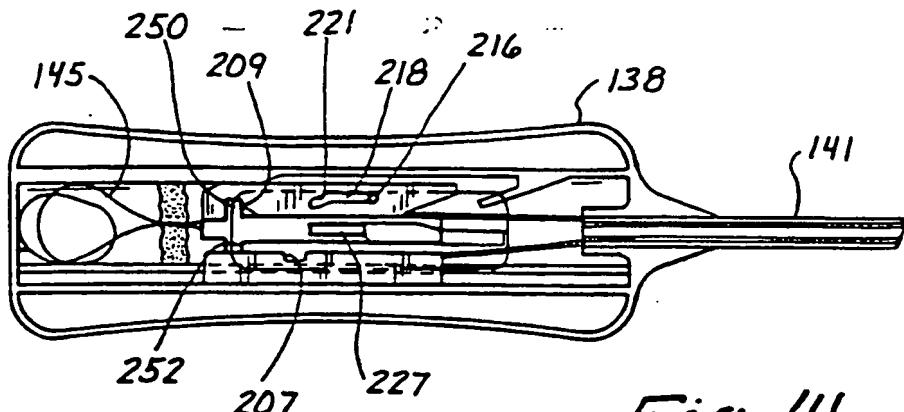
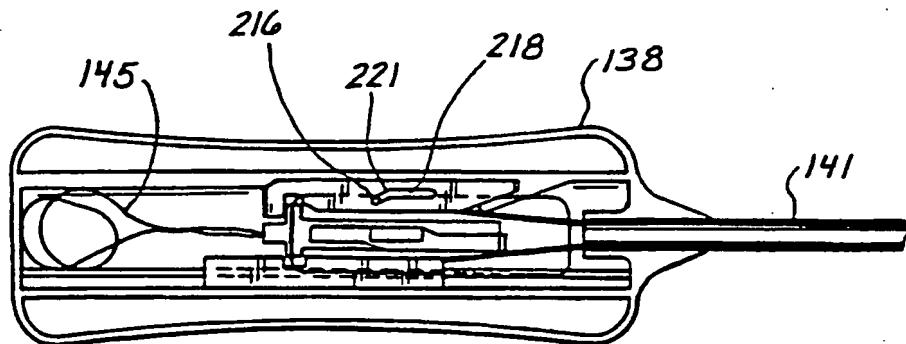


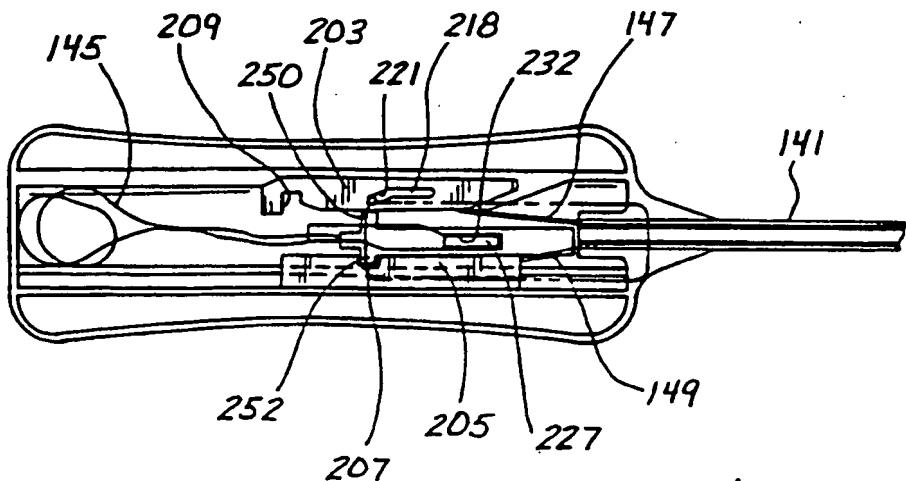
Fig. 40



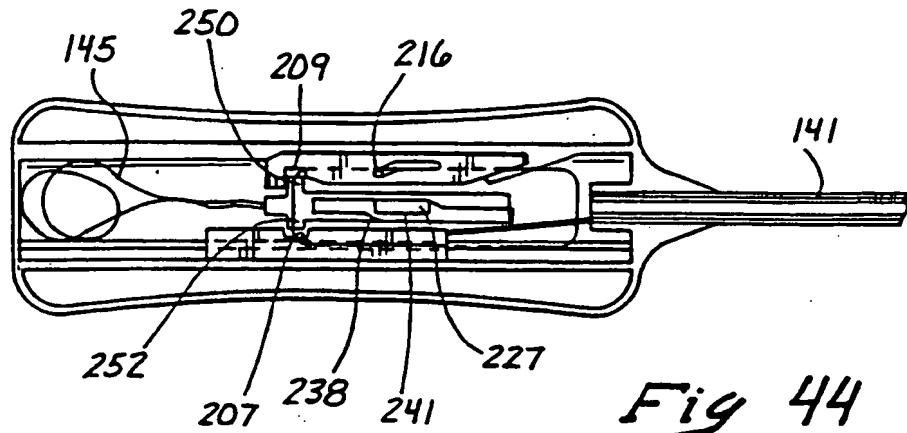
*Fig. 41*



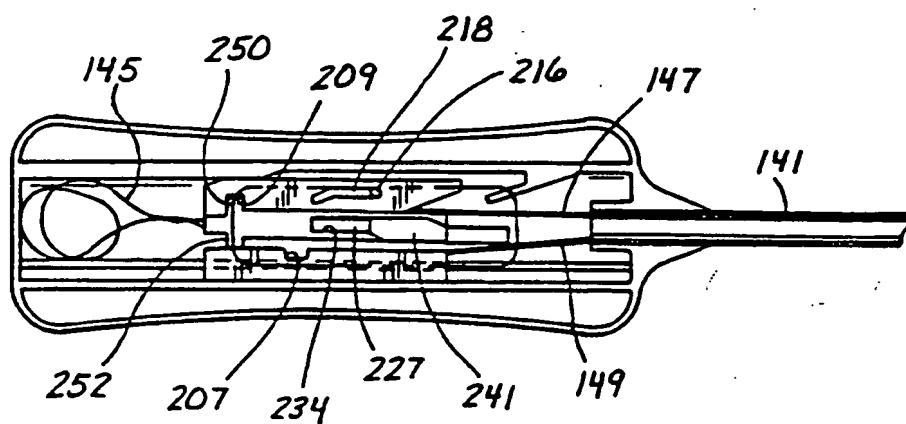
*Fig. 42*



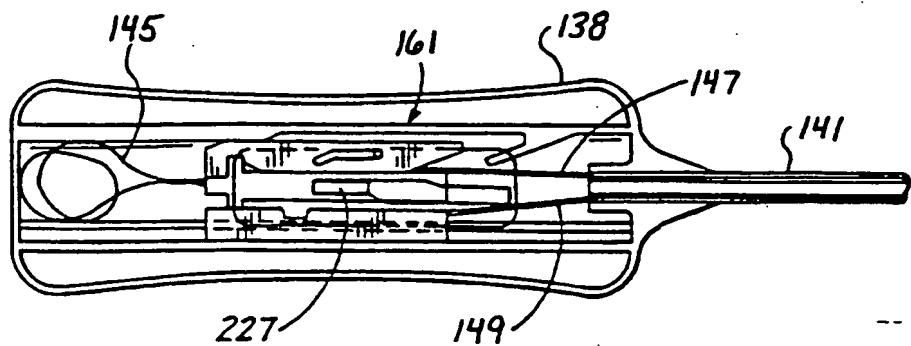
*Fig. 43*



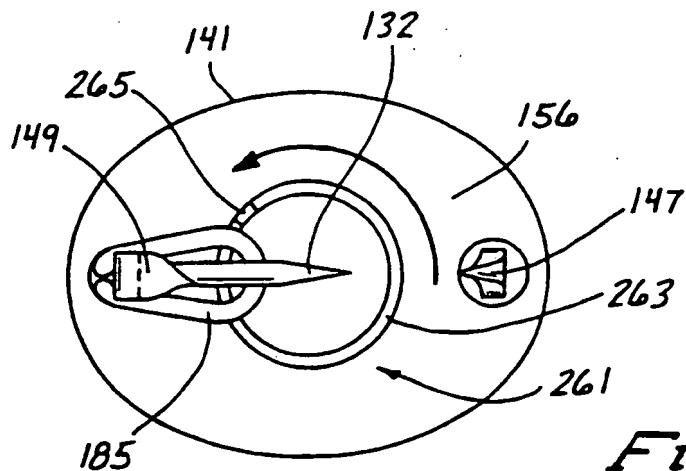
*Fig. 44*



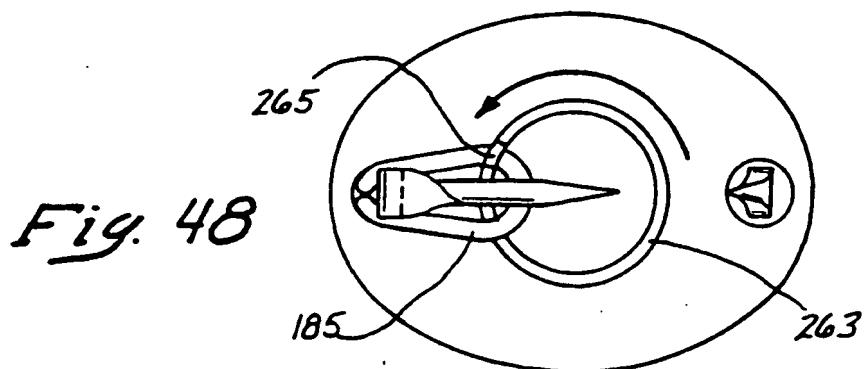
*Fig. 45*



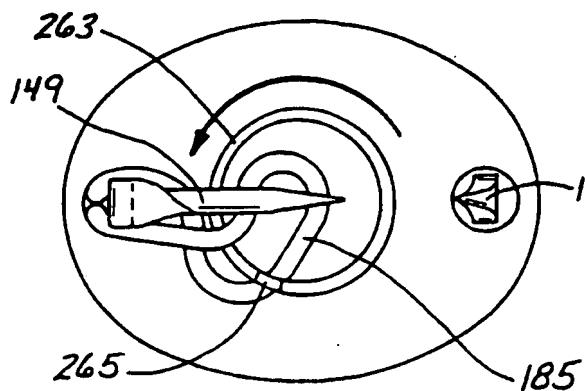
*Fig. 46*



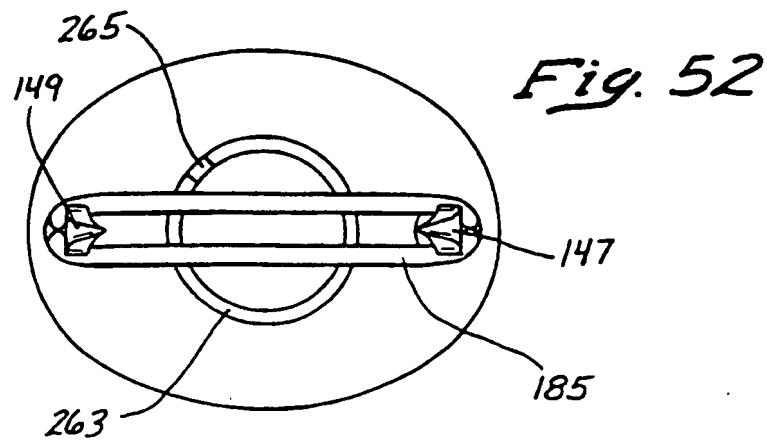
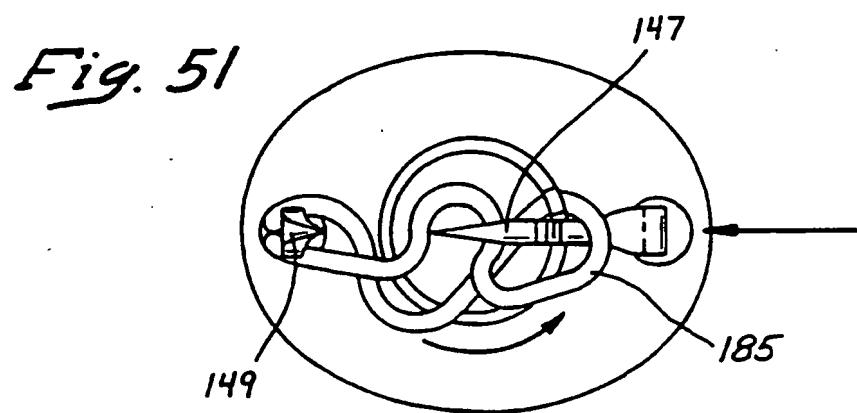
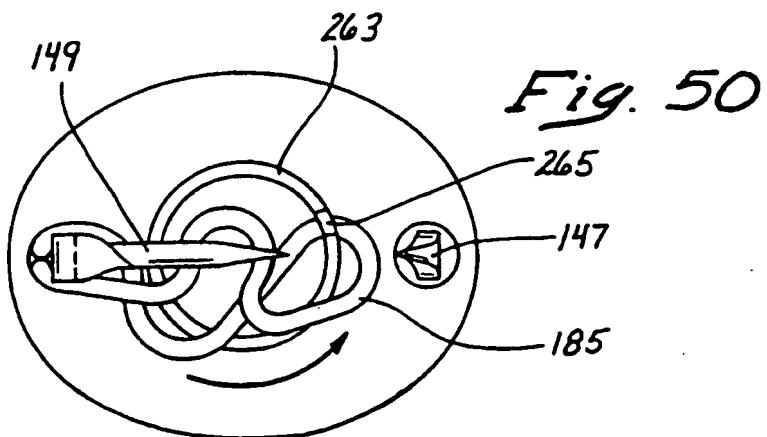
*Fig. 47*

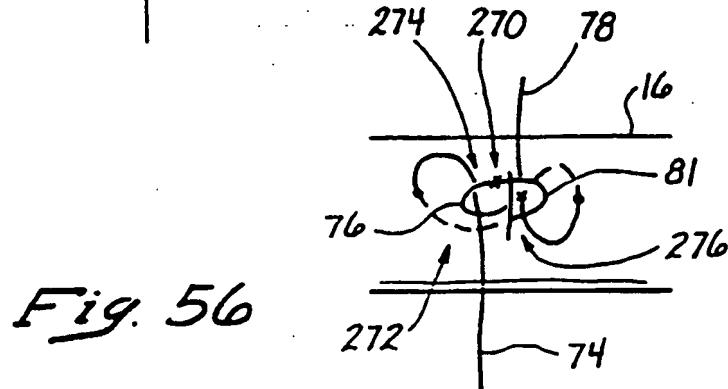
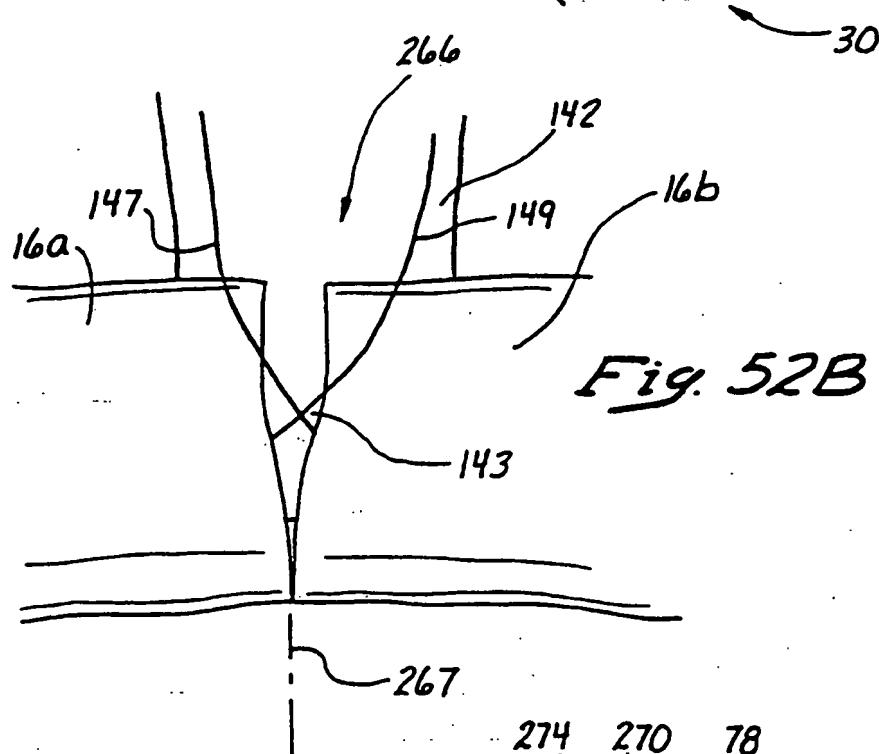
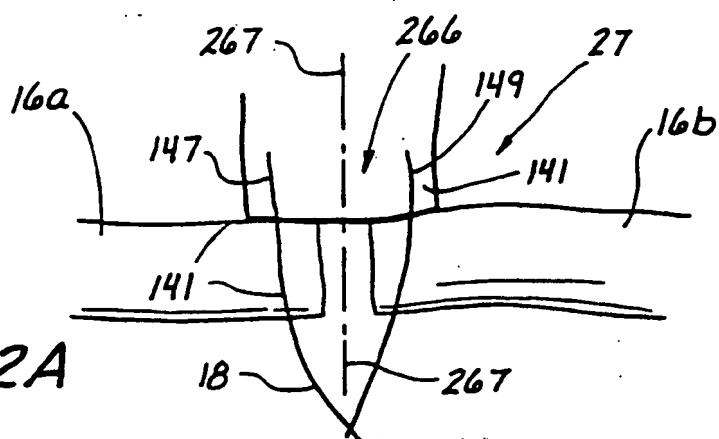


*Fig. 48*



*Fig. 49*





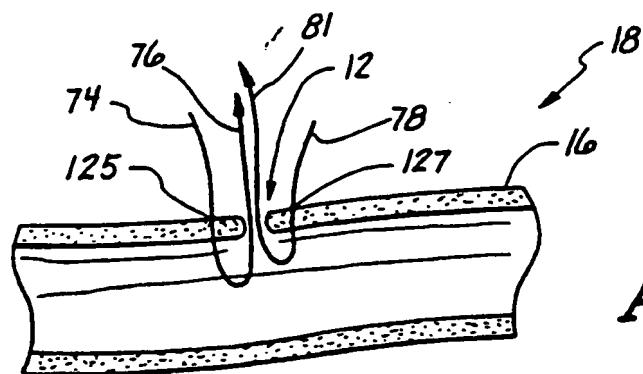


Fig. 53

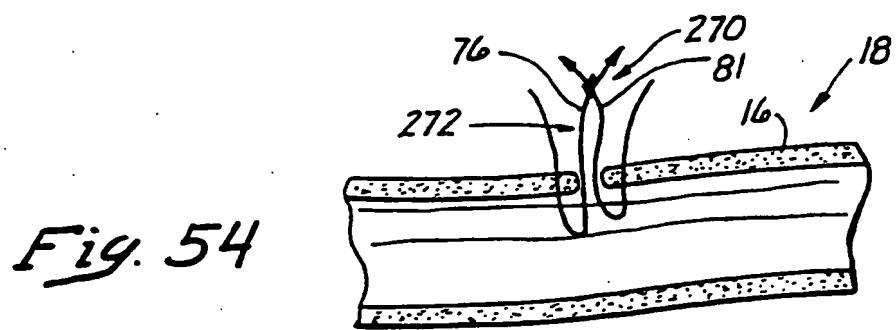


Fig. 54

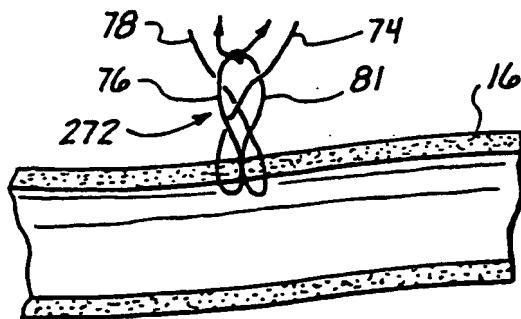


Fig. 55

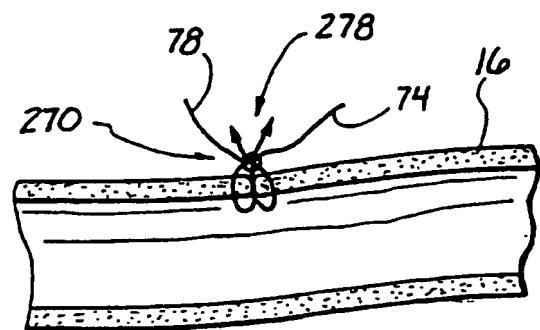
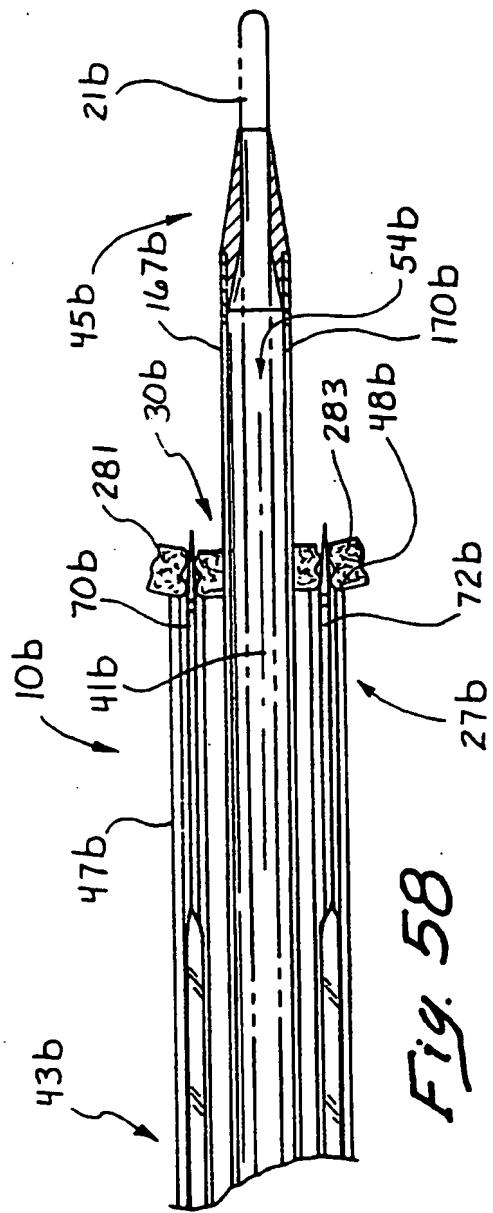
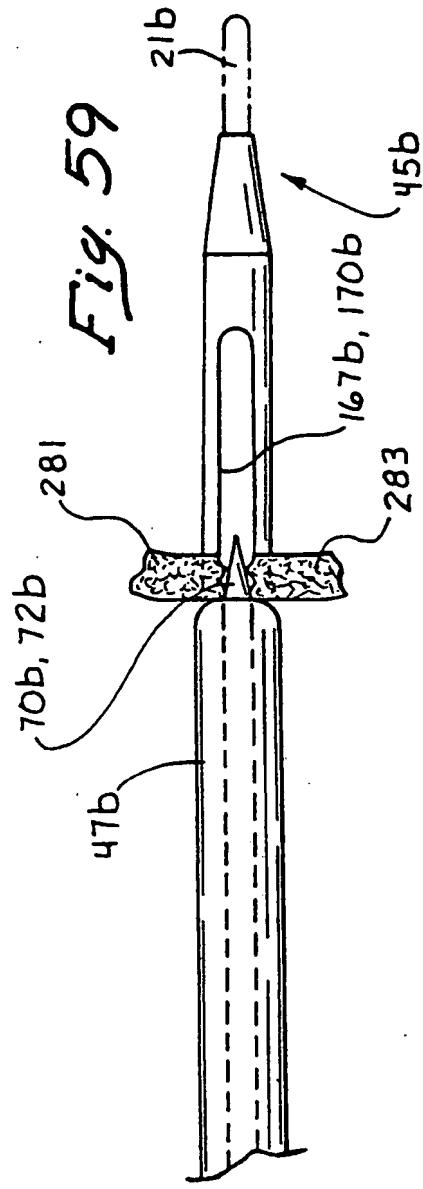


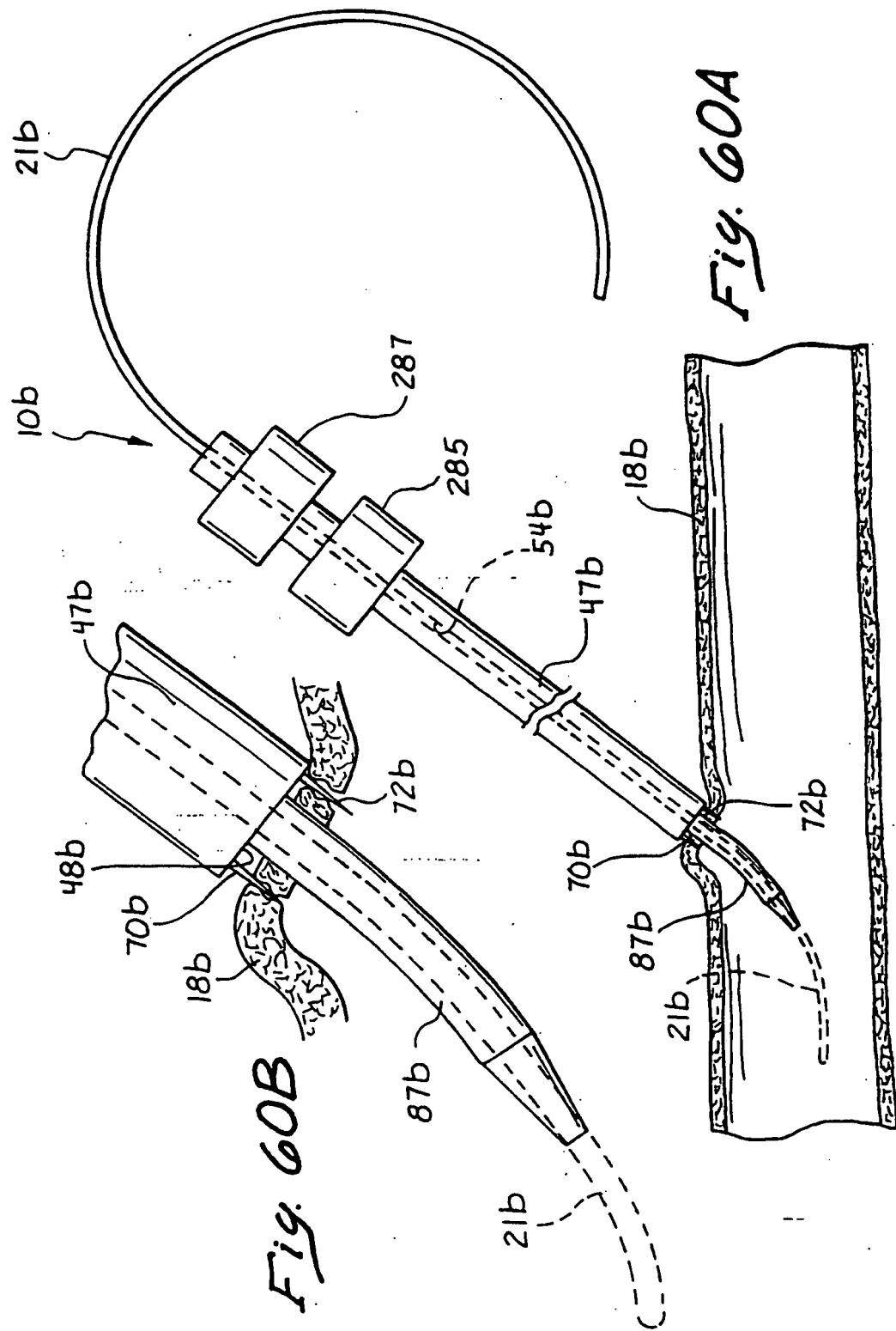
Fig. 57

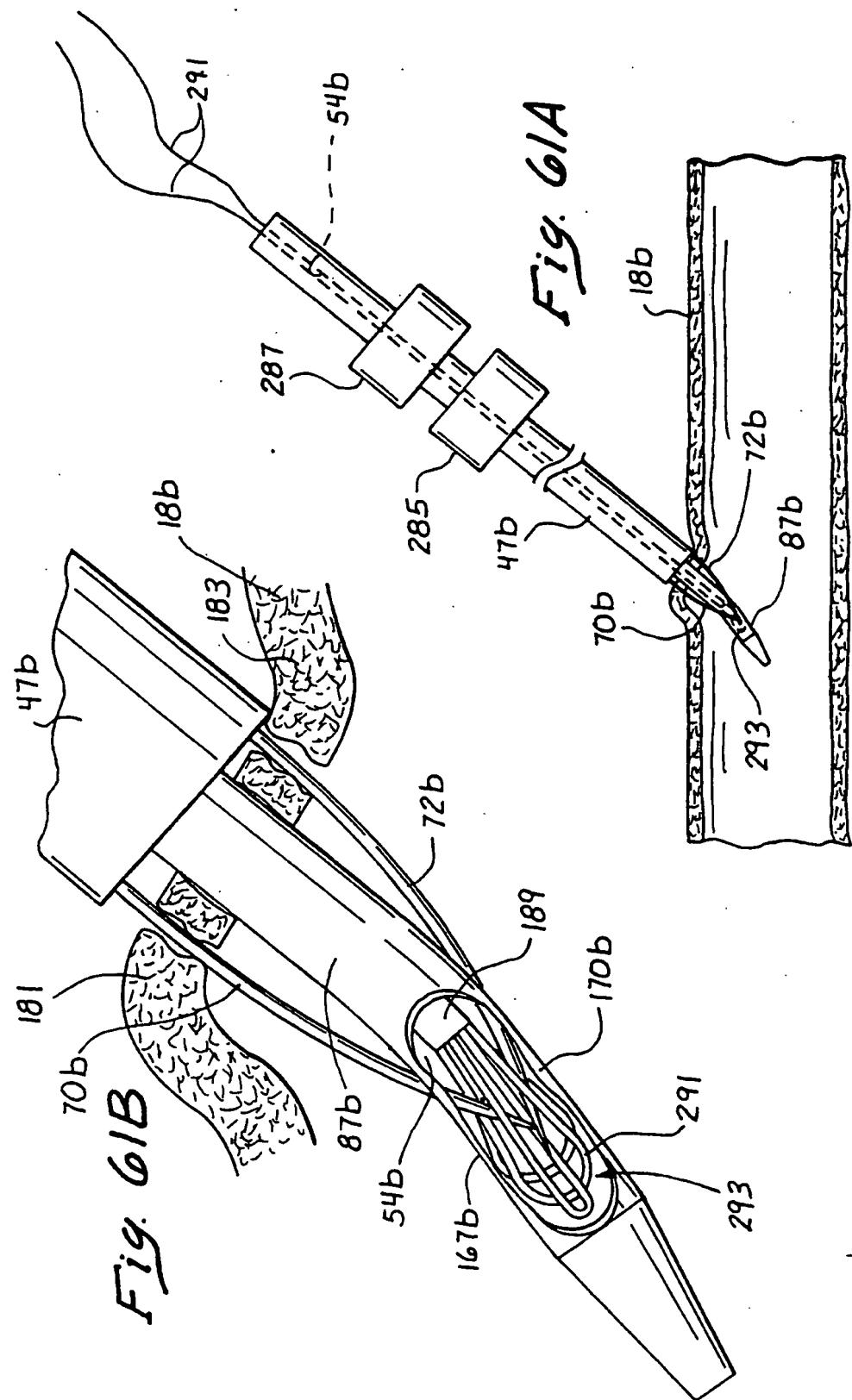


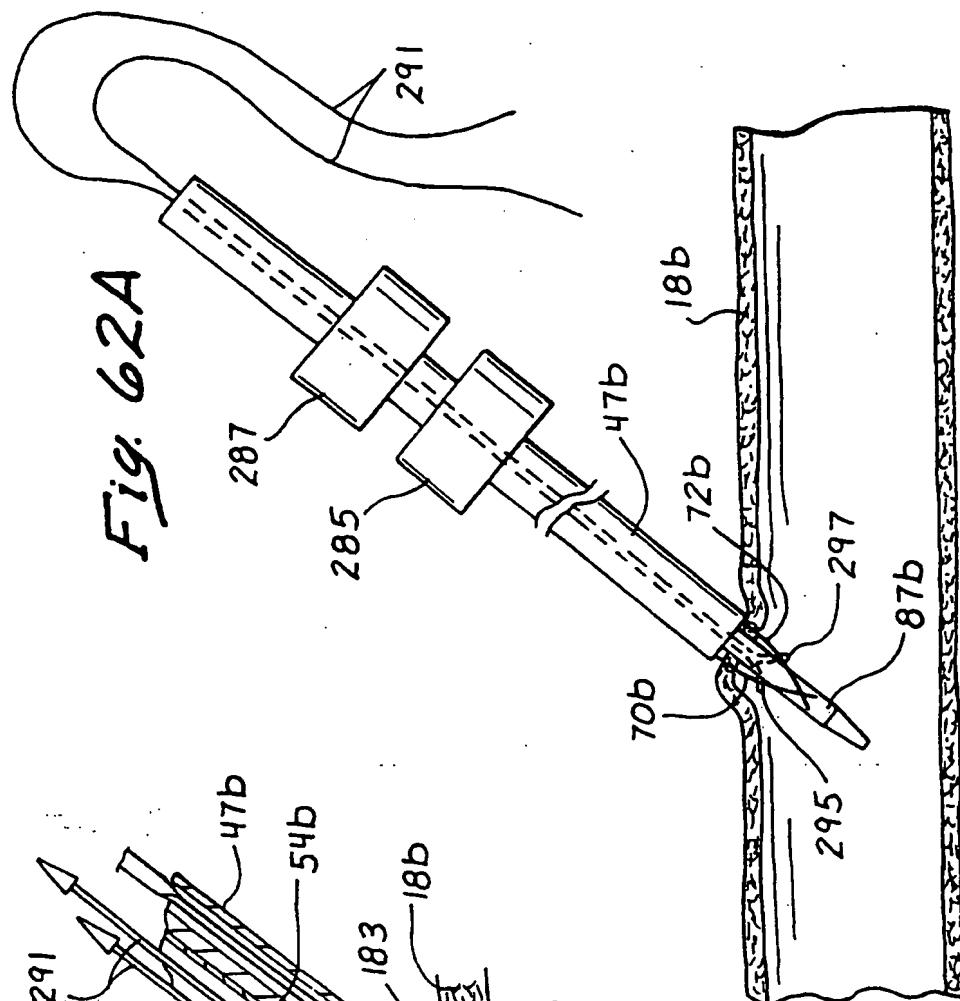
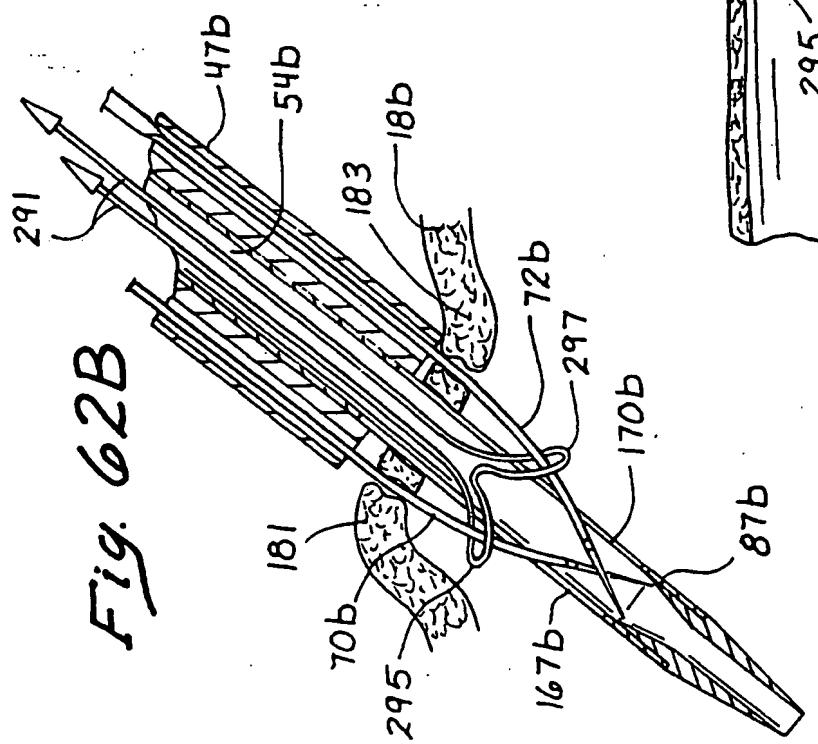
*Fig. 58*

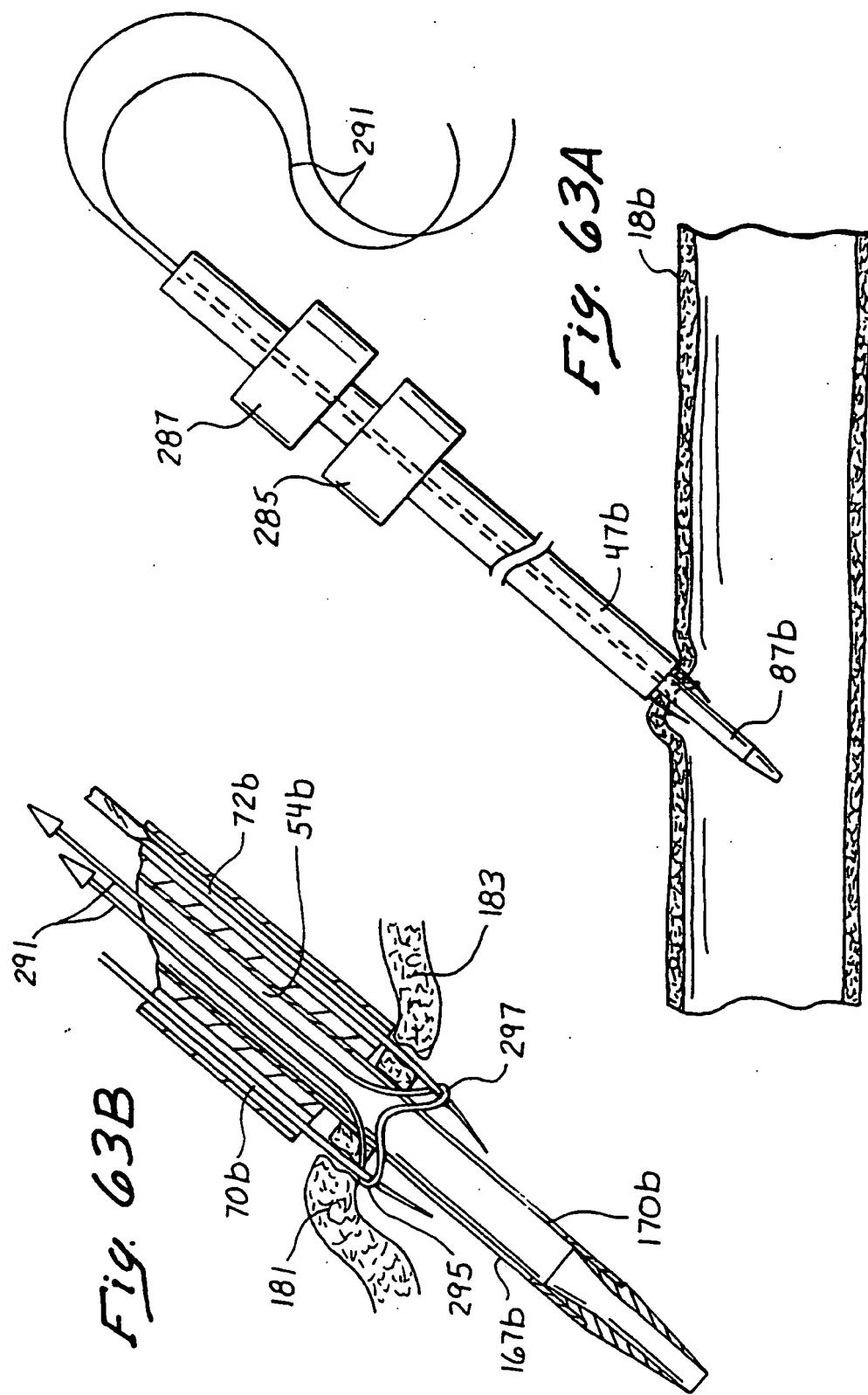


*Fig. 59*





*Fig. 62A**Fig. 62B*



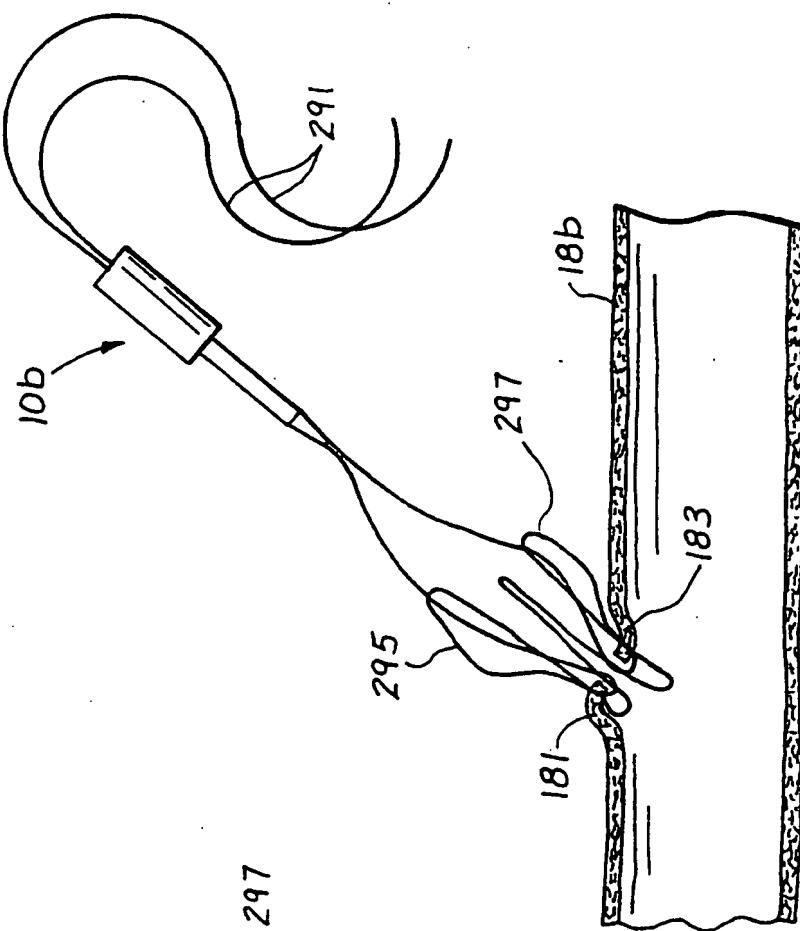


Fig. 64A

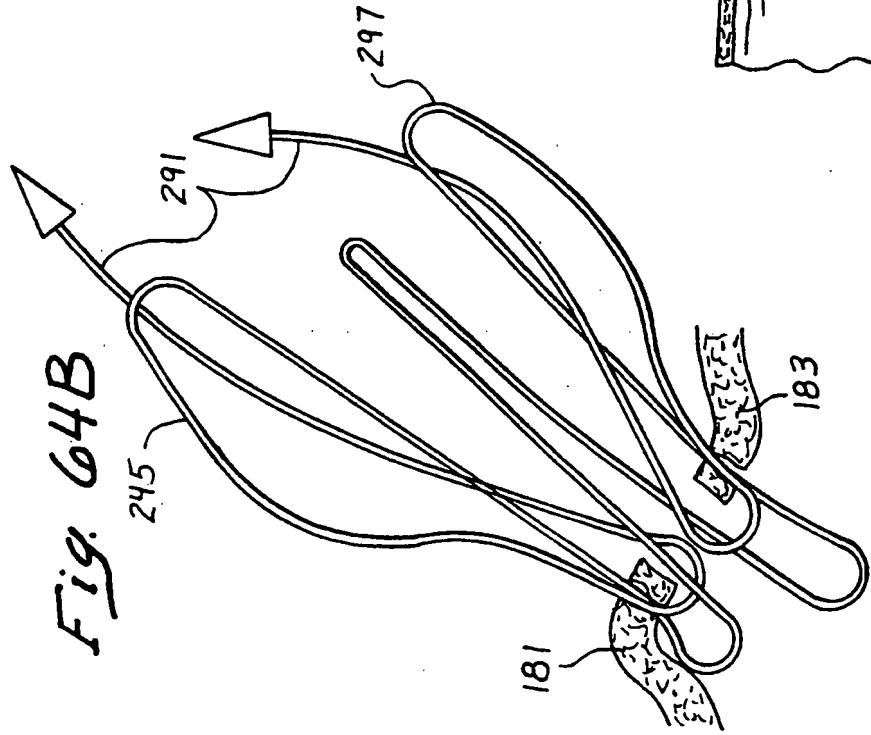


Fig. 64B

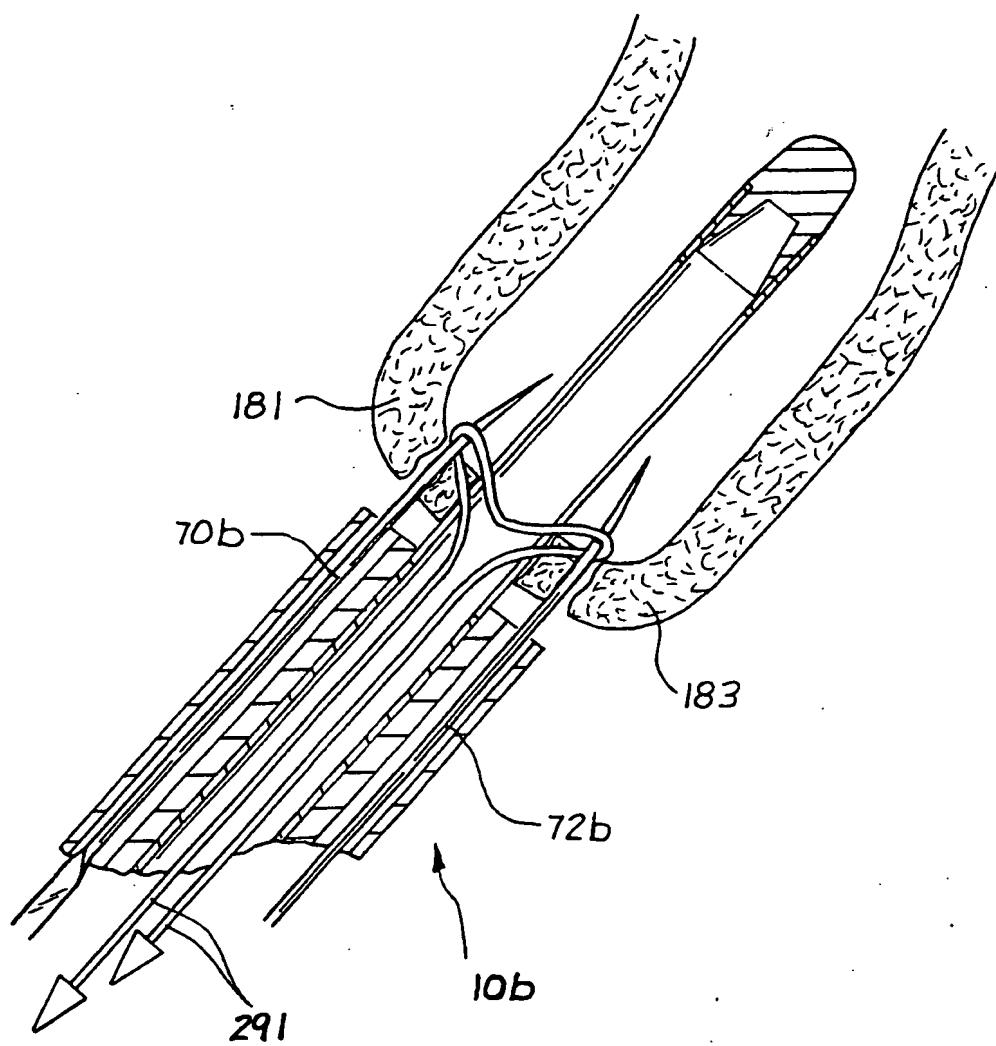
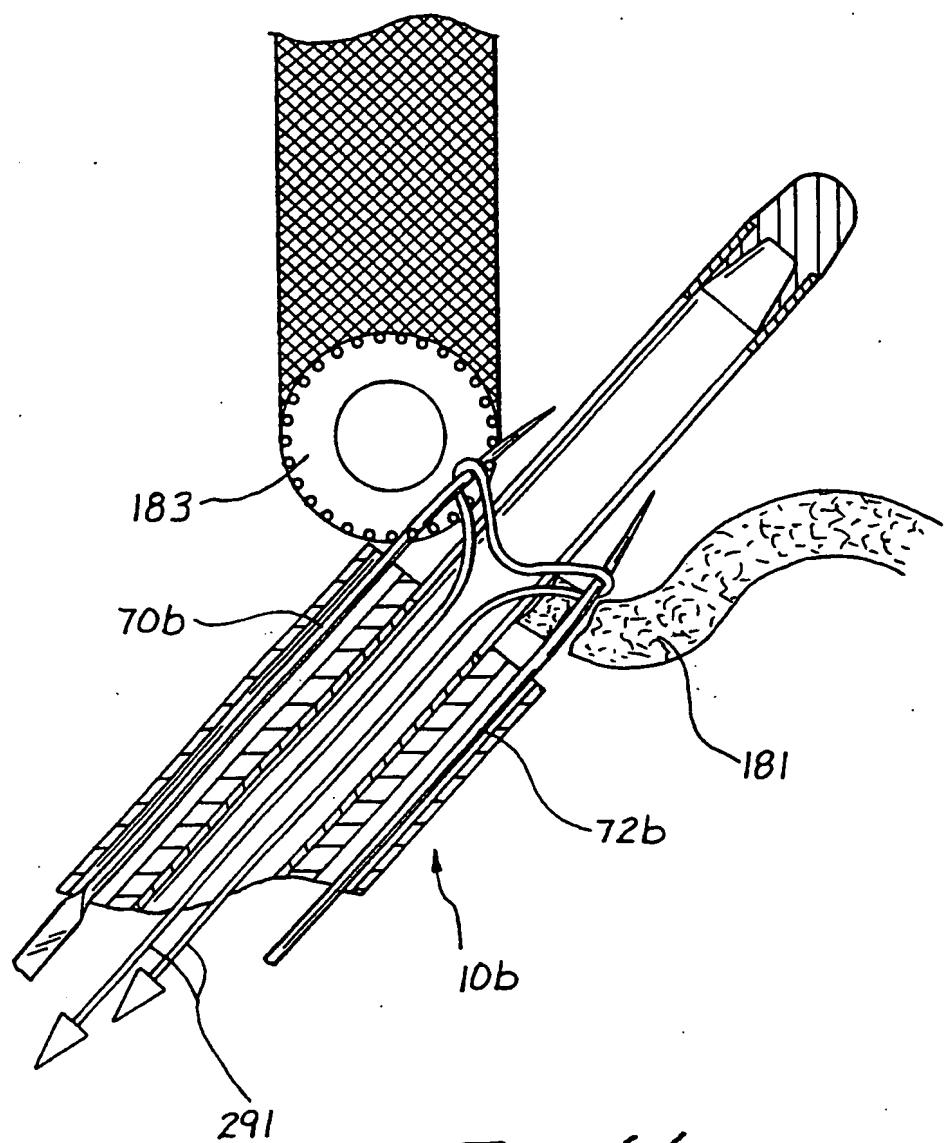
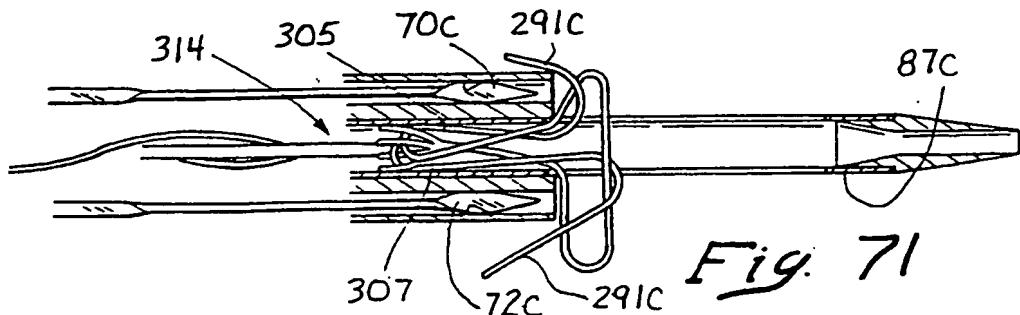
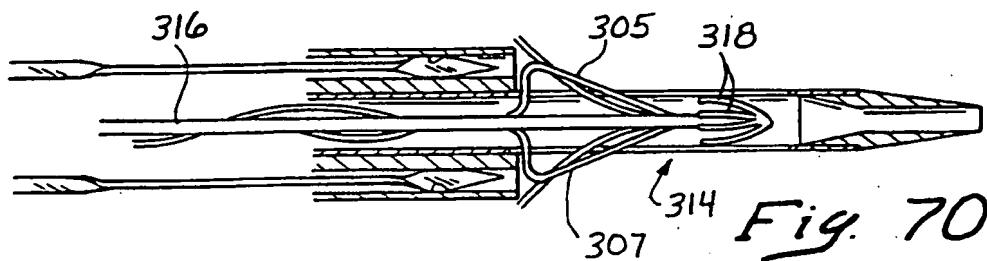
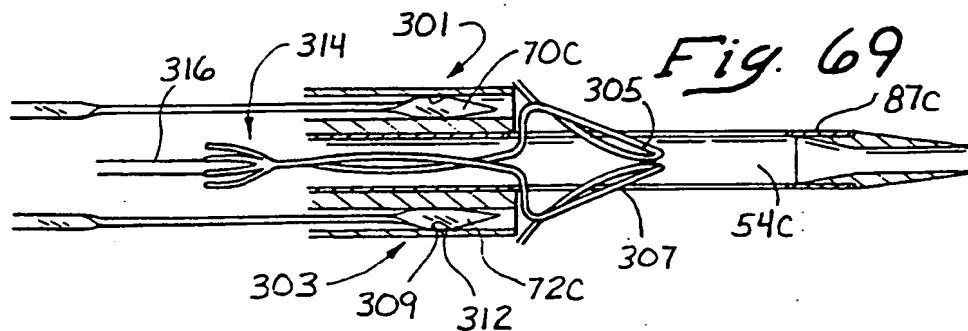
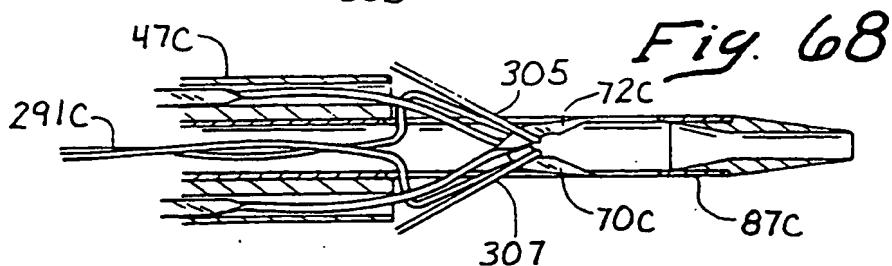
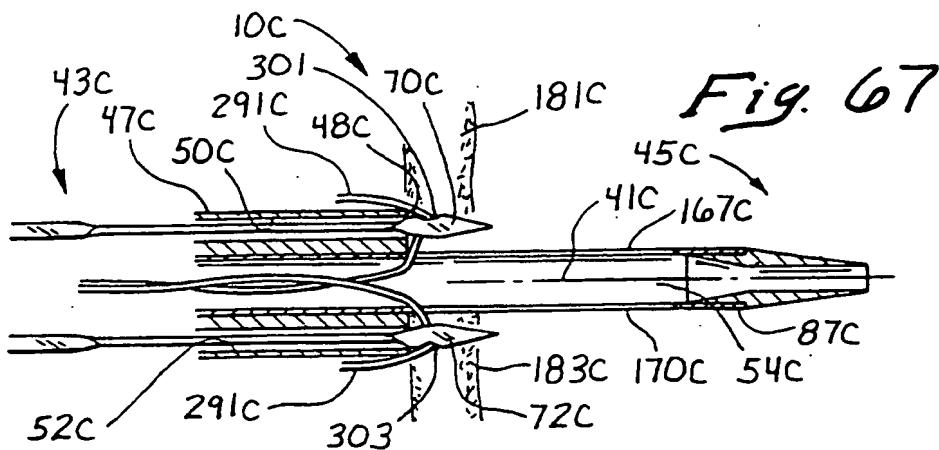


Fig. 65



*Fig. 66*



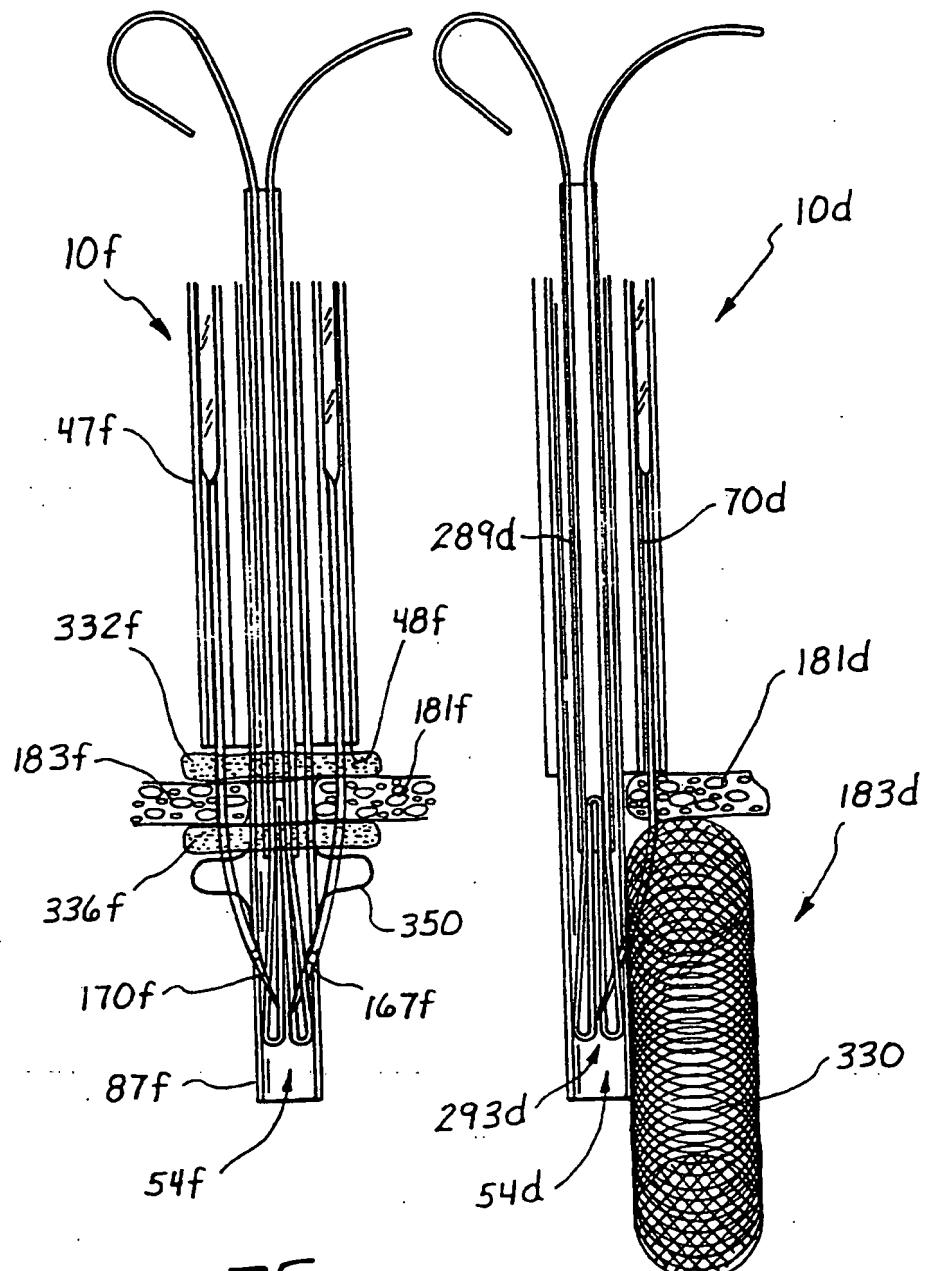


Fig. 75

Fig. 72

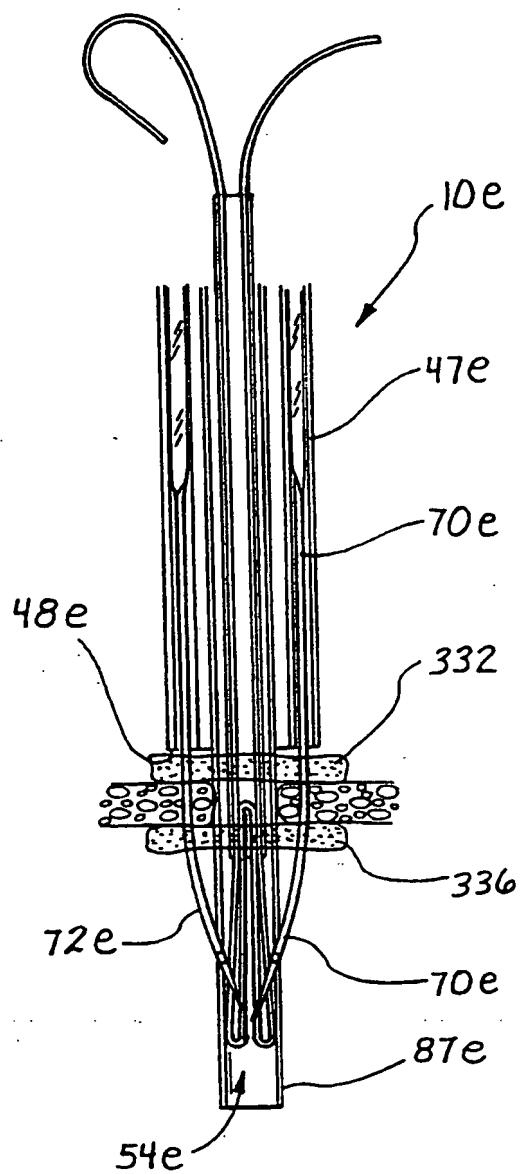


Fig. 74

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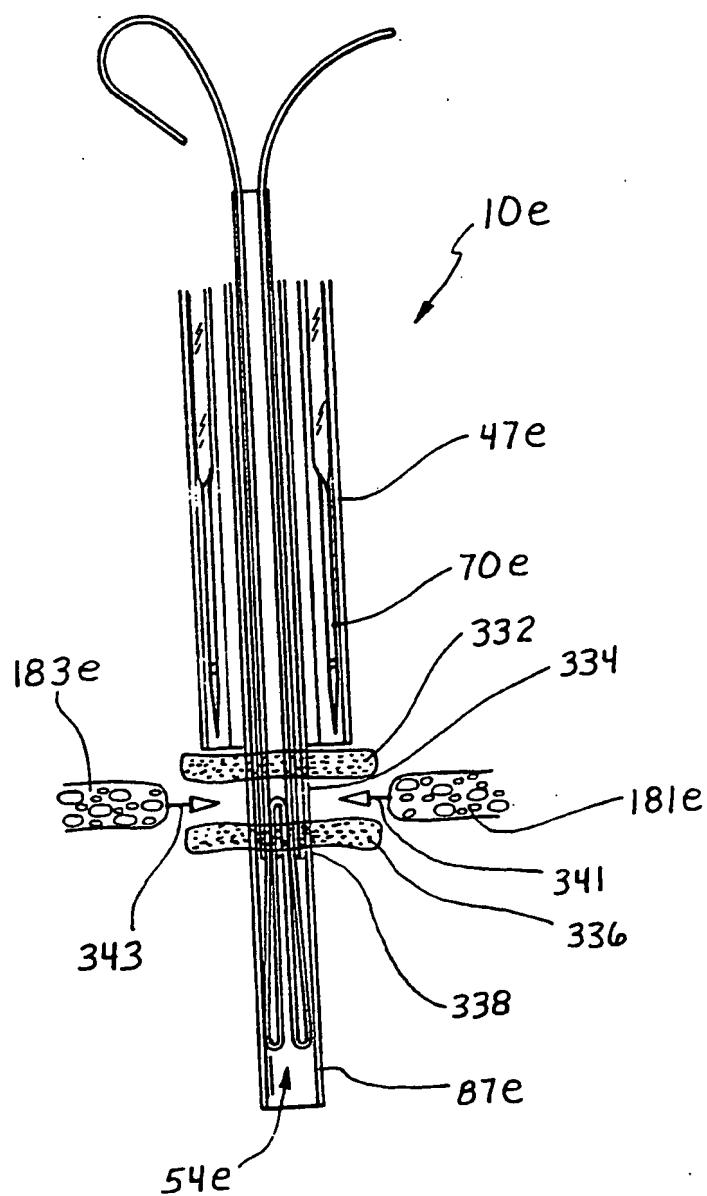


Fig. 73

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/24631

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A61B 17/04

US CL : 606/144

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 606/139, 144, 145, 148

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,496,332 A (SIERRA et al.) 05 March, 1996, entire document.	1-16
X	US 5,476,469 A (HATHAWAY et al.) 19 December 1995, entire document.	1-16
X	US 5,665,096 A (YOON) 09 September 1997, entire document.	17-21, 23-27, 29-32, 35
X	US 5,336,231 A (ADAIR) 09 August 1994, entire document.	17-21, 23-27, 29-32, 35
X	US 5,637,112 A (MOORE et al.) 10 June 1997, entire document.	23, 24, 26, 27, 29-32, 35, 37-50, 52

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"B" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)		
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"S"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 DECEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

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